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Strikers Defy President; Soviets Crowd Churches; N. E. Awaits 'Gas' Action

The World's Day—April 24, 1943

Washington: Celanese Strikers Defy Roosevelt

Strikers at the Celanese Corporation of America's big plastics plant at Newark, N. J., continued picketing after President Roosevelt had ordered their immediate return to work. He gave them until noon Monday to comply, or face Government steps to see to it that the plant is reopened. The President sent telegrams to John L. Lewis, President of the U. M. W., and four other union officials, demanding that picketing cease and the workers go back to work immediately.

A Democratic-sponsored, pay-as-you-go bill, applying the lower rates and higher personal exemptions of 1941 to 1942 income in order to get on a current tax basis, has been approved by the House Ways and Means Committee.

Neither John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, nor any of his associates showed up as the National War Labor Board formally began consideration of the union's wage dispute with soft coal operators.

East coast oil stocks touched an all time seasonal low in the week ended April 17, in spite of tank car shipments averaging 922,467 barrels daily, it was reported by Petroleum Administrator, Harold L. Ickes.

War Bonds are being purchased by about 60 per cent of the men in the Army, the War Department reports. In February the last month for which figures are complete, sales exceeded $21,000,000.

Richard C. DuPont, glider authority, has been appointed Special Assistant to the Commanding General of the Army Air Forces in charge of the glider program, the War Department has announced. He will serve in a civilian capacity.

Victory Gardeners may obtain up to 20 gallons additional gasoline, if they must travel to distant points and if they regularly cultivate 1,500 square feet or more of vegetables, according to Prentiss M. Brown, OPA Administrator.

Every motorist with gasoline rations for more than 240 miles a month may buy top grade tires May 1, an Office of Price Administration announcement disclosed.

The Federal Trade Commission has dropped a complaint against the General Electric Company, New York, alleging misrepresentation in the sale of light bulbs.

In Europe: Russians Flock to Church Services

Russia's churches were expecting the largest single day's attendance since before the revolution on Easter Sunday, according to Moscow dispatches. Great crowds flocked to Good Friday services during the day and far into the night.

Capital penalty on 823 persons has been imposed by the Germans in Belgium since Jan. 1 for attacks on members of pro-Nazi movements, according to DNB, German news agency.

Mohandas K. Gandhi, and other Indian leaders detained under the Defense Act in India, were unlikely to be released, despite the invalidation of the Act by the New Delhi court, the India Office announced.

Prime Minister Churchill denounced the "cold-blooded" execution of American airmen by the Japanese, and said the RAF "earnestly looked forward to the day when they would be able to fly side by side with their American comrades to attack Tokyo and other cities of Japan."

New England: Governors Awaiting 'Gas' Action

New England's six Governors today awaited action from Petroleum Administrator Ickes on their protest against Eastern motorists' basic gasoline ration being kept at 1½ gallons a week while Western drivers get four gallons. [Page 2.]

A submarine chaser, one of three fighting ships to be launched in New England within three days, left the ways today at the Lawley Shipyard. Other launchings were that of the destroyer Sigourney scheduled for today at Bath (Maine) Iron Works, and a motor mine sweeper being launched Monday at the Frank L. Semple yard, Boothbay Harbor.

National: 123d Liberty Ship Slides Down Ways

The 123d Liberty ship to be launched at the Bethlehem-Fairfield Shipyard, the S. S. Ward Hunt, went down the ways at Baltimore.

A $40,000,000 contract for construction of 100 new-type steel cargo ships has been awarded to Higgins Industries, Inc., of New Orleans, La. Enlargement of the plant to keep ahead of production is under way, according to the firm's president, Andrew Jackson Higgins.

Reduction of food price levels to those of a year ago was demanded of the Office of Price Administration by George Meany, Secretary-Treasurer of the A. F. of L., who say "hold-the-line" on food prices is not enough.

The Grand Army of the Republic plans to hold its 77th annual encampment in Milwaukee Sept. 18-25, it was announced after a meeting of national officers headed by John S. Dumser, National Commander.

The 7,000th Boeing PT-17 Kaydet, built by the Boeing Airplane Company, Wichita Division, was delivered to Brig. Gen. Ray G. Harris, supervisor of the Army Air Forces' Midwestern Procurement District. These primary training planes are said to be in use in nearly every Allied nation.

An all white jury in Hattiesburg, Miss., acquitted three men charged with violating civil liberty statutes in the lynching of a Negro.

Americas: U. S.-Mexican Economic Accords Seen

Ezequiel Padilla, Foreign Minister of Mexico, says the conferences of President Roosevelt and President Camacho will result in certain economic accords and the establishment of an institute for study of economic expansion of each American nation.

President Peñaranda of Bolivia, who is to be a guest of President Roosevelt, is expected to arrive in Washington May 5. He will also inspect war industries in Detroit and Buffalo and visit New York.

Canada: Labor Dispute Shuts Ford Motor Plant

Labor disputes at the Ford Motor Company's Canada plant in Windsor, Ontario, brought a shut-down of the works which promised to affect seriously other plants whose products flow into the Ford plant for the assembly in military vehicles.

Canada's Governor-General, the Earl of Athlone, accompanied by his wife, Princess Alice, is to arrive in Seattle, Wash., on May 3, for a 5-day visit in the United States, during which he will visit war industries in Washington and Oregon, the State Department announced.

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Weather Predictions

Moderately Warm

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Saturday at 8:05 p. m.; ends Sunday at 5:20 a. m.
Dimout begins Sunday at 8:06 p. m.; ends Monday at 5:18 a. m.

Anti-Firetrap Building Code Is Completed

State-wide measure would cut politicians' control and set up Civil Service safeguards.

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A State-wide building code that will outlaw firetrap conditions such as those resulting in last November's Cocoanut Grove holocaust is now ready for the Massachusetts Legislature and is in urgent need of passage for the public safety, Dean Walter R. MacCormack of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's School of Architecture, announced today.

Less than five months after the night club fire which resulted in nearly 500 fatalities, the State has formulated a course of constructive action which the Dean described as "lifting the control of firetrap conditions out of politics and putting it in the hands of men under Civil Service safeguards who can be held directly responsible for the public's safety."

The Dean spoke, not only as head of the School of Architecture at Technology, but as Vice-President of the American Institute of Architects and a consistent campaigner for modernized building codes for 20 years. The safety code for Massachusetts, as drafted by Governor Saltonstall's special code committee headed by William R. Greeley, Boston architect, has been made ready for legislative action by the Joint Committee of the Legislature on Military Affairs.

Minimum Standards

A direct outgrowth of public agitation over one of the worst fires in Boston's history, the new code establishes minimum standards for safe construction of buildings, sets up a State board of technicians to allow for the ready introduction of modern materials into local communities and centralizes authority over, and responsibility for, regular inspections of buildings.

By "taking enforcement agencies out of the control of politicians" and establishing an important check upon every city and town in Massachusetts, the State code could very well become the basis, Dean MacCornack believes, for an all-New England or national setup in the interests of uniformity.

In answer to the question: "Would this code have prevented the Cocoanut Grove fire had it been in operation at the time?" the Dean gave an emphatic affirmative. "How?" Because it not only rules against the use of inflammable materials for interior decoration, provides proper means of egress and prohibits the jamming of public places but it sets up a responsi-

Continued on Page 5, Column 6

Americans Gain Six Miles in Tunisia; U. S. Puts New Pressure on Finland; Truman to Probe Escort Vessel Delay

Investigation prompted by charges involving grants of synthetic rubber material.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 24—Charges that the Navy's new destroyer-escort vessel program, as well as the output of aviation gasoline, is being hampered by too generous allotments of materials for synthetic rubber have attracted the attention of Congress.

The escort vessel program will receive special attention in an investigation of the controverted allotments scheduled to be made by the Truman Investigating Committee of the Senate beginning April 27, because of its importance in the war against Axis submarines.

The Committee said in a report this week that losses caused by enemy submarines last year "averaged approximately 1,000,000 tons of shipping per month and in aggregate exceeded the new construction built by the United States and Great Britain."

The Committee's figures have been contested by Secretary of the Navy Frank Kox, who described them as widely circulated in "unconfirmed gossip." The Navy Secretary insisted that there was an excess United Nations construction over losses "when the total of all losses was balanced against the total of all construction."

Navy Figures Withheld

The Navy Department has never made public official figures for 1942 submarine sinkings.

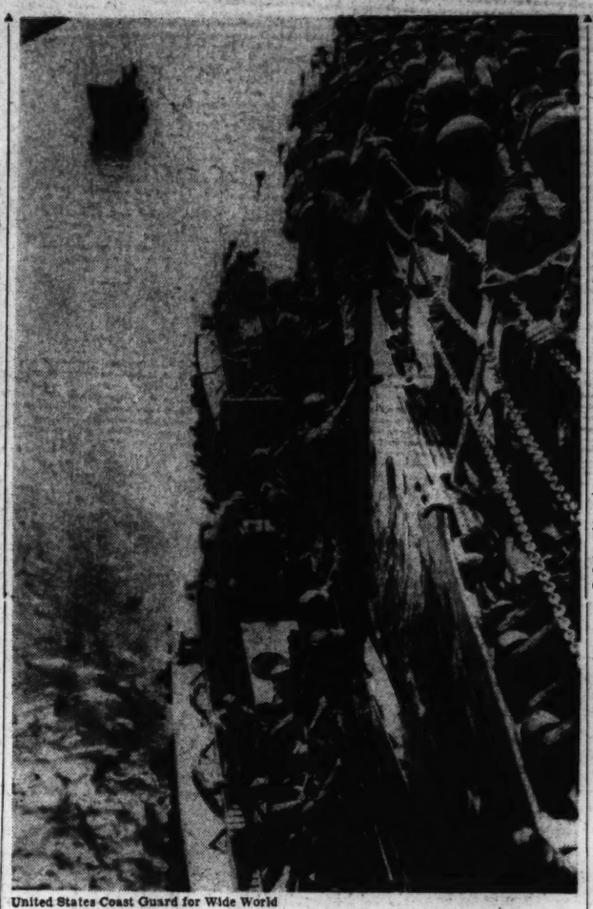
The Truman Committee defended its figures, saying the report had been submitted to the Navy and other interested departments several days in advance of release and had caused no protest.

The Navy's chief weapon in fighting off the submarine is the escort vessel, which high Navy officials have indicated is not being launched in satisfactory numbers because the synthetic rubber program has taken too many valves, condensers and other scarce equipment.

Rubber Director William M. Jeffers has been accused more openly by Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson and Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes of holding up high-octane gasoline production, vital to aviation warfare.

Mr. Ickes told a press conference last week that 7,000,000 barrels of

Continued on Page 6, Column 3



United States Coast Guard for Wide World

Landing Party Goes Over the Side

The men clambering down the side of a transport are the little-advertised Coast Guardsmen who do the all-important job of ferrying troops ashore in their barges. Important developments in the South Pacific, where this picture was taken, have been foreshadowed by American occupation of the Ellice Islands.

Guadalcanal Under Change Into Strong U. S. Base

By Gordon Walker
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the United States naval forces in the South Pacific

GUADALCANAL ISLAND—Crater-marked battlefields here are being transformed into what may soon be one of the most important American bases in the South Pacific.

Between intermittent Japanese raids and shelling, bulldozers and jeeps are pushing back the jungle in an endless rush of new construction.

Beyond the façade of palm groves that line the shore, the beach is littered with equipment—cases of shells, crates of engineering gear, tins of meat. This is the "dock" at Guadalcanal—the only one so far.

Beneath copra palms, a constant procession of jeeps, trucks, and command cars weaves in and out in a pattern of traffic as complex as that of Broadway at rush hour. There are no super-highways here, designed for knee-action and fourplys.

Speed Chief Consideration

These roads are built solely for speed, not comfort. Muddy pockets along the side show where bulldozers scooped out the foundation for them—if you can call alternating ribbons of mud and troughs of dust a foundation.

There are no "slow-down" signs, but occasionally a roadside marker warns a driver to stay on the road. A short time ago these busy highways were simply jungle trails over which United States troops hauled supplies by hand.

This is still very much of a frontier base, despite these marvels of rapid construction. But half an hour's flying time to the north, the enemy lies encamped. At night our bombers roar out over the treetops for that half-hour run. Field radios begin their long vigil of ticking. Searchlights occasionally criss-cross the sky, and there's the cracking of ack-ack, followed by the "carump" of a stick of enemy bombs.

At dawn the city of tents comes alive again. It's a boom town in khaki. Here it's as difficult to wrangle a cot and a wash basin as it is to find a room in Washington. Pyramidals cover generals and privates alike, just as boondockers' boots and green utility suits are the uniform of the day at staff conferences or road building.

Older Camps Identified

Camps of long-standing are easily singled out by their crushed coral walks, by showers rigged from empty oil drums mounted on wooden frames, a badminton court, perhaps, or a Ping-pong table in the open. Camps of newer vintage wallow in black, miry mud.

Around the perimeter of Henderson Field with its sand-bags, dugouts, and open-air repair shops, there are roads which skirt the shores to the precipitous slopes of Mt. Austen. Across the Lunga River, where soldiers bathe themselves and their jeeps in common

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

American occupation of Ellice Islands held step to meet expected Japanese sortie.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Across the great panorama of world war there were three points this week where events began to develop outside of the scope of the ceaseless attritional struggle which goes on relentlessly on all fronts.

Those three points were Tunisia, Finland, and the ocean corridor which sweeps southeast from Japan's naval base at Truk towards the Fiji-Samoan point in the American-Australian supply line. At none of those points was there anything decisive. At all three there were moves which can change the whole face of the war.

In Tunisia, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's British Eighth Army made the opening move in the final battle of the Axis bridgehead in Africa. His men struck by the light of the moon April 19 at Djebel Garcia, a 1,200-foot hill 12 miles inland from the coast near Enfidaville, which was the eastern anchor of the semicircular Axis defense line. Against heavy resistance, they carried that hill, moved into Enfidaville on April 21 and at the same time stormed Takrouna, five miles to the northwest, to complete the reduction of the entire Enfidaville area of resistance. By April 22 they had pushed six miles further up the coast.

Germans Strike Back

But the Germans declined the option this gave them of passive defense. Within 24 hours after General Montgomery had struck on the east flank, the Germans themselves jabbed hard at the vital center of the Allied lines where British First Army advance units were nearing the gate to the Medjerda River Valley which sweeps down from the Tunisian dorsal range of mountains into the coastal plain between Tunis and Bizerte.

Keys to the whole Tunisian situation were clearly the Medj-el-Bab sector which lay at the head of the Medjerda Valley and the Pont du Fahs area in the Mellana River Valley to the east, which leads directly to Tunis itself. General Alexander's First Army was in a position threatening the first of these "keys." Allied forces were still 10 miles at the nearest point from Pont du Fahs and had not yet opened a serious threat to that position.

What the week end showed was not the beginning of a co-ordinated assault along the whole line, but only an approach move at the eastern end followed by a quick protective German counter at the center.

The lesson, if any, was that there is evidence of both strong defensive power in the Axis armies caught in the Tunisian pocket, and also a powerful determination to make the final reduction of that pocket as slow a process as lies within General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's and Col. Gen. Jurgen von Arnim's power.

Finland Tug of War

On the far side of Europe, events were developing in the diplomatic tug of war over Finland which carried a strong relationship to these opening events in Tunisia. German pressure on Finland to abandon its long state of military dormancy and re-enter the war reached the point where American diplomacy beat a half retreat from its strategic toehold in Helsingfors by withdrawing the bulk of the American Legation staff. All women members of the staff and other lesser personnel were flown hastily to Stockholm and affairs were left in the hands of a secretary who has been Chargé d'Affaires since the Minister, Arthur Schoenfeld, returned to the United States several weeks ago.

The move on the American part was both offensive and defensive. Offensively, it represented a last effort to shock the Finns into a realization of the fact that capitulation to the German demand meant burning their bridges to the

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

U. S. force aids British First Army — Soviet airmen blast Insterburg in East Prussia.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Allied armies are making satisfactory progress in all sectors of the Tunisian front. British, American, and French troops apparently are proving themselves just as adept at costly attritional warfare as they were in the fast-moving tactics of thrust and encirclement which characterized previous stages of the North African campaign.

A survey of results in the first week of the new, climactic offensive shows the Allies have a decided edge, not only in air power—where the advantage is overwhelming—but in armor, artillery, and numbers.

The Germans continue to resist fiercely, but slowly and surely they are being forced to give ground. In the past 24 hours, the British First Army appears to have made gains of from 3 to 6 miles between Bou Arada and Medjez-el-Bab. This advance should put the First Army well inside the strongest part of the Axis defenses in the central sector and roughly within 10 miles of the open plain leading to Tunis.

Progress of the First Army thus threatens to split the 100-mile Axis defense corner into two parts. A British Radio report that makeshift evacuation wharfs are being built hastily on the beaches south of Cape Bon may reflect German concern over this infiltration.

American troops, transferred from the south, have swung into action in the Medjez-el-Bab area, where the British are reported to have taken Long-Stop Hill, reputedly the strongest single German position on the whole Tunisian front. Dispatches from General Eisenhower's Headquarters say the Americans have advanced six miles toward Mateur, 18 miles southwest of Bizerte, and have taken more than 100 prisoners.

Fighting has slackened for the moment at the eastern end of the Axis line, where one wing of the British Eighth Army is picking its way through coastal marshes under fire of machine guns and mortars, while the other scales difficult mountain heights. General Montgomery's men now are halfway up the coast from Enfidaville toward Bou Ficha.

In Russia, German attacks are tapering off sharply in the Kuban area of the Caucasus. Moscow says the Germans have lost about 5,000 troops and 200 planes in less than a week of fighting.

Soviet fliers, meanwhile, have carried out an extremely heavy bombing attack on the East Prussian city of Insterburg.

In the Far East, General MacArthur's headquarters announced that Allied warplanes had pounded five Japanese bases in the islands north of Australia, had carried out 18 strafing attacks on enemy troops in New Guinea, and had sunk an 8,000-ton ship in the Bismarck Sea with a direct hit with a 500-pound bomb.

Alleged Hoard of Easter Ham Still Hides From Public View

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Investigations of Boston's acute Easter ham shortage by the Office of Prime Administration failed up to this morning to unearth any of the huge quantities of hams which retailers yesterday had charged local packers with holding for next week's inventory.

"If anybody can find any hams in our coolers today, we'll gladly pay them $100 for each one they turn up," said one large packer in reply to a telegram from the OPA inquiring as to the truth of such allegations.

State OPA officials were on the job early today, after pushing their investigations into such allegations late yesterday. And they promised swift action should their surveys disclose such stocks withheld from shipment.

But retailers, besieged on every side by customers anxious to obtain the traditional Easter dinner meat, were unanimous in asserting that, in spite of denials from the packers—some of which were termed as "evasive"—pork products in large quantities, including hams, were being held up by the packers.

Apparently goaded into swift action by OPA investigations, one large packer, who up to noon yesterday had been unable to promise delivery of several hundred hams

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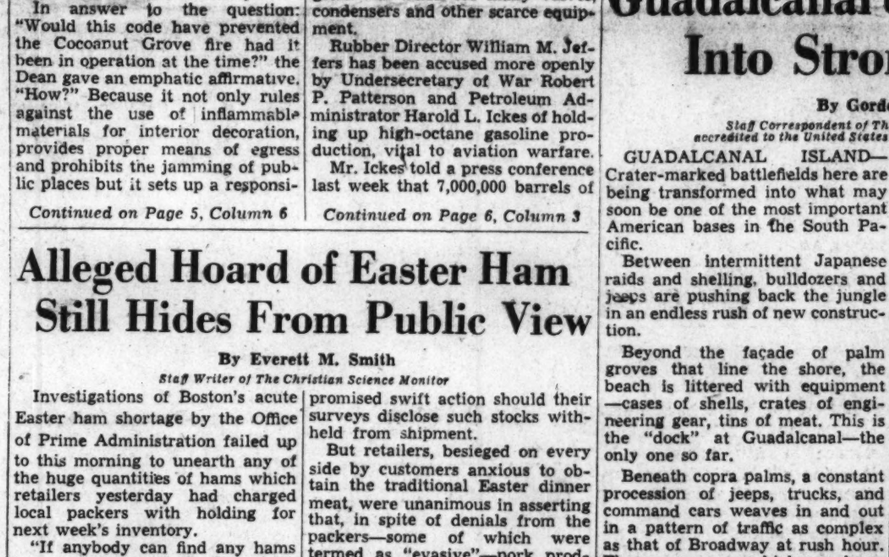
Can Summer Be Far Away?



By a Staff Photographer

Boston's Swan Boats Again Sail Public Garden Waters

Bostonians always feel that summer is on the way when the swan boats begin moving majestically back and forth on the lagoon of the Public Garden. Yesterday being a warm, sunny day, and the schools being in process of enjoying a week's layoff, children and grownups alike made the most of their opportunities. By midafternoon the famous boats were busy, while sailors and civilians basked in the sun and watched from the bridge.

Churchill Says RAF Will Fly With Americans Over Japan

LONDON, April 24 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill promised today that the RAF will fly alongside Americans in the bombing of Tokyo and other cities of Japan.

In a message to Gen. H. H. Arnold, commanding American Air Forces, he denounced the execution of captured American pilots who bombed Tokyo a year ago and said the British fliers "earnestly look forward to the day when they will be able to fly side by side with their American comrades to attack Tokyo and other cities of Japan, and strip this cruel and greedy nation of their power to molest the civilized world."

He called the Japanese act "barbarous and cruel" and said it discloses the fear the Japanese have of seeing their military objectives bombed.

From New Delhi, India, meantime, came an official announcement that escaped prisoners told how the Japanese fatally bayoneted British and Indian prisoners who were unfit for the work of carrying supplies for the Japanese Army.

Bayonets were used to conserve ammunition, it was said.

North Africa:

British First Army Makes Big Advance

The British First Army has made "a considerable advance on the whole front" between Bou Arada and Medjez-el-Bab despite bitter and strong enemy counterattacks which cost the enemy heavily, a communiqué from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's Headquarters in North Africa announced.

"North of Sebket el Kourzia armored fighting took place. The enemy was forced to withdraw and a number of his tanks were destroyed," the communiqué continued.

"In the northern sector, American troops made successful attacks, capturing more than 100 prisoners. In several areas ad-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

21,000,000 Home Gardens On 7,500,000 Acres Seen

Your Victory Garden

By the Garden Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Victory gardeners in New England form part of a vast army of food growers, for according to the Gallup poll there will be 21,000,000 home gardens this year in the United States. As for acreage, that backyard garden you really see hope of getting started, now that spring acts as if it were here, is part of 7,500,000 acres of home vegetable raising, or approximately the acreage of the states of Massachusetts and Connecticut combined.

As soon as your garden soil is ready for seeding, the early season vegetables should go in. These include early spinach, radishes, leaf lettuce, garden cress, corn salad, mustard, turnip greens, and of course peas. These should all grow fast to be tender and sweet, and do not grow well in hot weather.

In a limited space, you can place them together in the garden and plant the ground to a second crop after you have harvested them. Or if your second crop is a quick-maturing variety of snap beans, you might plant a second crop of some of these early peas and greens for a third crop to be harvested after the snap beans.

Another cool-weather group of vegetables includes beets, chard, carrots, chives, parsnips, salsify, kale, parsley and some of the common herbs like sage, summer savory, tarragon and sweet basil. These will withstand warm weather but prefer cool. Beets and carrots may be planted at intervals up to July, supplying tender roots throughout the season.

Onions should be grown from sets, although if you have room a row or two of seeds might be sown for later harvesting as scallions. Chives are propagated by dividing clumps of small plants. Many gardeners prefer to buy seedings of cabbage, sprouting broccoli and head lettuce. If you are raising these seedlings yourself, harden them off gradually by exposing them to progressively cooler temperatures before setting them in the garden.

Probably you have your peas in already. If not, the sooner they go in, the better. Space your plants two to three inches apart for dwarf varieties, three to four inches for tall varieties. The rows should be 18-24 inches apart for dwarf and up to 48 inches apart for the tall ones. The seed is planted about an inch deep early in the season and an inch and a half for later crops. Thin the plants when they are up a few inches. Many gardeners plant peas in double rows, the rows about 6 inches apart. The advantage of this is that netting or brush to hold up the taller plants can be put between the rows, while dwarf varieties can hold each other up. Peas should not have a rich soil or they will run to tops. They can be followed by late cabbage, carrots, fall spinach and other late crops in the same ground.

Speaking of rows: be sure in planning your gardens rows to have them far enough apart to cultivate between them, and also to harvest the crops without endangering the plants in adjoining rows.

N. E. Telephone Pensions At Stake in Court Test

Whether a regulated utility will be able to initiate or continue its private pensions plan supplies the basis of the court dispute instituted in Boston this week by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company against an order of the Federal Communications Commission, it is indicated by the company's complaint. The company declares that the order of the Commission threatens the existence and continuance of its pension plan.

The complaint of the telephone company against a recent order of the Communications Commission is a test case bearing on the pension funds of the entire Bell Telephone System with its more than 300,000 employees. The Commission is the Government agency for regulation of interstate telephone business.

The problem now in Federal Court in Boston came up in this way: The Bell System began its pension plan in 1913 on the pay-as-you-go basis. When an employee was pensioned, the pension was charged to operating costs. Later, however, it became evident that payments for service pensions would become burdensome on this basis, due in part to the larger number of employees becoming pensionable and also to the adoption in 1925 of a rule requiring retirement of all employees at 65.

Faced with the possible prospect of charging as much as 12 per cent of the annual pay roll to operating costs as pension expense, the Bell System in 1927 discarded the pay-as-you-go method in favor of providing in advance for the costs of future pensions.

New Problem in Shift

In making the shift, the system took on a new problem, because in the years from 1913 to 1927 charges to expenses did not include provision for future pensions.

Each of the Bell companies began in 1928 to put money into trust funds by way of making advance provision for pensions to be paid after 1927. In 1937 some of the companies increased their annual charges to expense and payments into their trust funds for the purpose of more adequately maintaining these funds. In 1942 the New England paid into its fund and charged to current expense a total of $2,957,143, of which $998,874 was disallowed as an expense item by the Commission's order.

The Commission held that the companies' pension costs were incurred as an employee's service was rendered, and hence the disallowed item represented an accumulation of past expenses which the companies had neglected to charge during a long period of years prior to 1927 and even prior to the time the companies had any pension plan. Therefore, the Commission ruled that the companies were not authorized in increasing their annual charges to operating expenses, as they had done.

How Plan Is Endangered

The companies contended that, as their pension costs are incurred for the purpose of displacing superannuated workers under conditions which maintain the morale of all employees, the costs for pensions for retired employees are not incurred in a legal sense until the time of retirement, and that what the companies have been doing is accumulating moneys, simply to provide in advance for these costs.

In its filed complaint the New England company contends that if the disputed payments cannot be charged to operating expenses, such payments into its pension fund cannot be long continued, and that the Commission's order will have jeopardized continuance of the pension plan.

The Bell pension plans are all unique in that the companies pay the entire cost of pensions, while many private industrial pension plans call for contributions by both employees and employer.

At present the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company has a balance in its pension fund of $22,173,439, an annual pay roll of $42,000,000 and 22,000 employees. An employee must have 20 years or more of service to be pensioned. Men become eligible at 60, women at 55, retirement being compulsory at 65 for both.

The telephone company contends that its pension plan makes for economical operation of the business, as the costs of operation with the pension plan in effect are less than the costs of operation without such option.

Police Trial Set To Open May 10

Trial of Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty and six other police officials, indicted on charges of conspiring to permit gaming, has been set for Monday, May 10, in Suffolk Superior Court by Judge Frank J. Donahue, provided the defendants' motions to abate and quash do not prevail.

In hearing arguments by Arthur F. Bickford, Jr., defense counsel who asked that the trial be set for May 3, and Assistant Attorney General William F. Hayes, who pleaded for May 17, Judge Donahue said that because of the urgency of the case he would compromise by scheduling it for Monday, May 10.

Mr. Hayes argued against the May 3 date asked by the defense counsel, stating that because of the tremendous amount of work now piling up in the Attorney General's office it would be impossible to prepare the case for that date.

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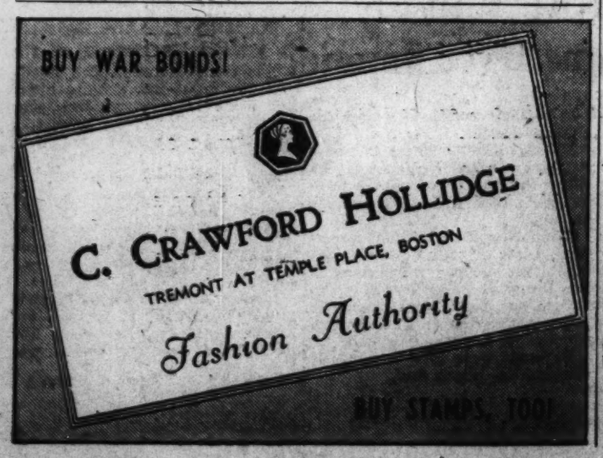

Gas Protest Of Governors Before Ickes

New England's protest against continuation of its basic gasoline ration at one and a half gallons a week, while western states drivers are given four gallons weekly, is before Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Administrator for War, for possible action.

The remonstrance was voiced by New England's six Governors at the conclusion of their two-day session at Montpelier, Vt. They stated their position in a lengthy telegram to Mr. Ickes in which they urged that steps be taken to "even the sacrifice between the East and the West."

In addition, the Governors asked "that in order to protect our essential needs in the event of unpredictably increased military demands, transportation be adjusted to spread the shock equally throughout the country. To the extent that additional cars and other carriers be allotted here proportionally from other sources of the country."

Narragansett a Sample

Meanwhile, reports of thousands of automobiles being driven to Narragansett race track in Rhode Island led to a warning from Kenneth B. Backman, Regional Office of Price Administration Director, against excessive use of gasoline in driving to all places of amusement.

The Backman warning came after he and the six New England State OPA Directors discussed the situation thoroughly with Paul O'Leary, Federal Rationing Executive, at Montpelier.

"No person has the right to use his car to drive to or from any place of amusement in excess of the basic ration," Mr. Backman stated.

He instructed State and district OPA chiefs to enforce strictly gasoline regulations. It is understood that Rhode Island OPA men are to conduct an extensive check-up at Narragansett. It is also expected that a small track in Rhode Island, which was to open shortly, will not be opened due to the fact that automobile transportation is necessary to get to the track.

Called Fair Assumption

"It is fair to assume," Mr. Backman said, "that drivers of automobiles whose cars are habitually parked at places of amusement are using in excess of this amount (one and a half gallons a week). This is also true when the places of amusement are located some distance from car drivers' homes."

OPA officials, however, said that enforcement of the limitation on pleasure driving is extremely difficult in view of the fact that all drivers have one and a half gallons a week to consume as they wish and that in general it is difficult to prove excessive use of motor fuel.

When Henry Parkman, Jr., was Massachusetts OPA Director, he concerted campaigns against driving to Rockingham Park in New Hampshire and to Narragansett.

Gas for Gardeners

Victory Gardeners who may need extra car mileage in order to cultivate war plots located a distance from their homes will be permitted supplementary fuel rations covering up to 300 miles more travel, the Office of Price Administration announced today.

The additional mileage will be issued in "B" coupons, the OPA stated. This additional ration should provide those with "A" cards sufficient fuel for their needs, the OPA declared.

Conditions under which extra mileage for a Victory Gardener will be issued are as follows:

1. Must be regularly cultivating a tract of 1,500 square feet or more devoted to the production of vegetables.

2. Must show that he cannot get to his garden any other way and that his labor is necessary for the cultivation of the garden.

3. Arranges, if possible, to share his car with other gardeners, to reduce the amount of additional mileage that will be necessary.

The OPA took this action granting extra fuel after consultation with representatives of the Department of Agriculture and the Office of Civilian Defense. The ration period is effective for six months. The 300-mile limitation will not apply, the OPA stated, to city residents employed on farms. They will be eligible to receive their regular occupational mileage based on individual needs.

Wellesley Names Class of 1946 Dean

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., April 24—Wellesley College announced recently the appointment of Mrs. C. Bruce Ilsley, Associate Professor of French at the College, as Dean of the Class of 1946. Mrs. Ilsley will continue to teach part time during the three years she will act as dean of the class and following its graduation will return to a full-time teaching schedule.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Moderately Warm

Boston and vicinity: Moderately warm today and this evening; gentle to moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine and all remaining New England States: Not much change in temperature today or this evening.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 3:11 p. m.; height, 9.8 feet.
Sunday, 3:36 a. m.; height, 10.3 feet.
Sunday, 4:00 p. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Monday, 4:23 a. m.; height, 10.2 feet.

Production Executives Become Students

Training for Better Jobs at Harvard

To speed war production, experienced businessmen are attending a 15-week "college" on latest industrial methods. Upper, left to right—John C. Peet, Assistant Dean Eugene M. Zuckert of the Harvard Business School, Leon W. Redfield, Martin M. Merriam, C. Bevan Strayer, and George S. Goodspeed. Lower—Frank E. Cobun of Carnegie, Pa., left, and Albert H. Church, Jr., of Pittsburgh, on the way to class from their dormitory.

17 From N. E. States Among 477 Prisoners Japanese Hold

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)—The War Department today announced the names of 477 United States Army personnel who are held as prisoners of war by the Japanese, including 17 from the six New England States. Locations of the internment camps were not disclosed.

New Englanders, including a Vermont colonel, and their next of kin, are:

Connecticut

Anacki, Private First Class Michael, Mrs. Mary Anacki, mother, West Suffield.
Bosko, Private First Class Nicholas, Sergey Bosko, father, Norwich.
Chance, Private Robert T., Mrs. Ruth La Penta, mother, Hartford.
Chavos, Private Angelos S. Sokratis Chavos, father, Torrington.

Maine

Baird, Private First Class Charles F., Mrs. Nellie F. Baird, mother, North Haven.
McFarland, Private First Class Walter H., Mrs. Huxberta, McFarland, mother, Portland.
Mariello, Private First Class James, John Mariello, father, Biddeford.

Massachusetts

Collette, Private Francis A., Daniel Collette, father, North Adams.
Curran, Private Bernard J., John B. Curran, father, Lowell.
Gedrin, Private Stephen S., Stanislaus J. Gegrin, father, East Pepperell.
Rubinovitz, Private First Class Samuel N., Saul Rubinovitz, father, Revere.

New Hampshire

Balukevicuis, Private First Class Waldo, Mrs. Eva Balukevicuis, mother, Nashua.
Charland, Private William H., William H. Charland, father, Manchester.

Rhode Island

Dattorro, Private Antonio, Dominick Dattorro, father, North Providence.
Paulhus, Private First Class Raymond E., Ovide Paulhus, father, Centerdale.

Vermont

Fletcher, Private First Class Garth H., Homer B. Fletcher, father, Enosburg Falls.
Killen, Col. Wade D., Mrs. Wade D. Killen, wife, Northfield.

Defense-Plant Skyglow Decried

Defense plants and shipyards are contributing to the submarine menace in Atlantic waters by throwing out a night-time skyglow that can be seen 50 to 100 miles offshore, according to Joseph H. Loughlin, United States Regional Director of the First Civilian Defense Area.

He charged that persons responsible for maintaining dimout regulations are inviting marine disasters through procrastination in holding violations of regulations. Not all, but many defense plants and shipyards are among the violators, he said, silhouetting ships against a flood of shore lighting and making them easy targets for submarines.

He contrasted these industrial violations with the almost 100 per cent compliance of householders with the dimount regulations.

"Reports submitted to me," the Director explained, "as well as photographic evidence, prove that there is a lack of co-operation on the part of those responsible. You can't blame an air-raid warden or auxiliary fireman or policeman for becoming discouraged, nor can you blame householders for complaining when you see the light pouring from some of these defense plants and shipyards."

Nurse-Need Posters To Be Exhibited

Posters by high school students designed to publicize the need of nurses will be on exhibit at the Museum of Fine Arts from April 29 to May 6, according to an announcement by the Art Division of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs. They are entries in a contest sponsored jointly by the Division of Art and the Massachusetts Council of War Nursing.

Russell T. Smith of the Museum School, one of the judges, will give a brief talk on the posters at 3 o'clock on the opening afternoon. Paul Hawthorne and Mrs. Harold J. Cue are his fellow judges, and the prizes will be awarded that afternoon. The first is a $25 war bond; the second, $10 in Savings Stamps; and there are several smaller prizes, also of stamps. Twenty or more towns have sent entries and there will be upward of 200 posters on display.

New England Exporters Are Forming Club

Log of the Port of Boston

Export managers in New England who have been fraternizing under the name New England Export Group have approved the plan to incorporate the New England Export Club. A tentative Constitution and by-laws have been adopted and a committee appointed to select candidates for officers. The organization committee was headed by Ralph M. Binney, Manager of the Foreign Department of the First National Bank of Boston.

Old Bark in New Hands

A Portuguese shipping company is reported to have bought the famous old four-masted Swedish bark Abraham Rydberg which attracted wide interest while in Boston on two occasions about two years ago. The craft was owned since 1936 by the Swedish Government and used as a training ship. She was formerly the Alaska Packers Association bark Star of Greenland and is one of the few specimens of the old-type sailing craft remaining in service. She brought full cargoes of cottonseed meal to Boston from Brazil.

Clearing Harbor

New impetus has been given the old project of cleaning up the port after a lapse of some years during which time the only progress was removal of three old hulks from the Meridian Street Bridge. The latest activity was prompted by port safety and urged by the Coast Guard and civic groups. It is the awarding of a contract to the A. A. Hersey & Son Company of East Boston to clear Chelsea Creek, Boston Harbor, of old ship hulks.

Unique 'Launching'

Shipping interests which have difficulty in keeping abreast of the current ship launchings, both merchant and naval craft, were told this week of a new and different launching at Syracuse, N. Y., recently. It was the Navy's first "land" ship, consisting of a complete turbine-electric plant identical with those in the new destroyer-escort vessels, and being used by Navy personnel being trained at the Syracuse plant of General Electric's new turbine shop where power plants are building for the new fleet of destroyer-escort ships. The new "land" ship was sponsored by Mrs. Frank Knox, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, and was named Knox. In "launching" the "craft" a glass reproduction of a submarine was used instead of the traditional bottle, and was broken over the turbine by Mrs. Knox in a unique ceremony. Simultaneously steam was turned into the turbine by Colonel Knox.

Streamlining Pays

Wartime streamlining will be copied by postwar commercial fishing boats, it was forecast today by E. A. Leipert, Manager of the Marine Engine division of Mack Manufacturing Corporation, in an announcement envisaging greater efficiency in such craft. The trend is already visible, he said, in the design of the newly launched king crab boat Hydah, built at Seattle, and powered by a high speed 100 h. p. Mack diesel engine. Carrying skipper and crew of four, the Hydah made 12½ knots on a test run with light load. The superstructure is streamlined to cut down buffeting headwinds. The 10-12 knot speed is retained when the vessel encounters 30 and 40-mile headwinds, he said.

Leon Stone

Upgraded Businessmen Near End of Course

Upgrading of industrial executives under Harvard's "War Production Training Course" already has begun to speed the war effort, although the initial 15-week program is not scheduled to be completed until about the middle of May.

Two of the 121 who signed up for the first full-time course of its kind to be sponsored jointly by the Federal Government and a university have just departed to take jobs in major plants. Six others dropped out earlier, because of pressure to return to their booming industries, to which they managed to take not a few crumbs of industrial orientation, according to officials of the Harvard Business School, where the course is under way.

A third of the class came from plants which have assured them jobs of wider responsibility. Representatives of industry which in the past had sought Business School graduates already have come to "prospect" among the executives-turned-students. Harvard, without formally promising jobs, is convinced all who successfully complete the course will find good jobs.

Originally dubbed "retreads" by a public which did not fully appreciate the breadth and intensity of the course, the students are now called 'trainees," and in these days of wages-while-you-learn, many are among the most patriotic of all businessmen.

Many Making Sacrifices

Although most of the men would probably be too modest to admit it, attendance involves considerable financial sacrifice for many, particularly those from the West Coast. Two-thirds of the first class are "on their own," in that they have no organization to pay them while they attend. Since the average yearly earnings of each class member last year was $7,000, sacrifice of this normal earning power is great. However, the men know that even greater sacrifices are being made in the armed services. This recollection makes it easier for them to accept lower salaries to start in a new plant, since all sides agree on the fairness of a probationary period.

"Discussions between men themselves is just as important as lectures, the faculty has found," according to Philip Hofer, Assistant Dean of the School.

"Fortunately, the Business School long ago adopted the case-method of teaching. This meant that actual cases, disguised only under different names, were studied. Now it is a common thing to have a student speak up in the midst of a lecture to explain how he may have solved that problem in his plant only a few short months ago.

"Thus, the faculty and the men profit not only from peacetime but from wartime experience of industry."

A visit to a class this week found Prof. Judson Neff lecturing on machine-shop training. He told how upgrading of employees could be done by teaching on the job, helpers progressing upward through drill-press, shaper, engine lathe, turret lathe, and "setup" grades.

To make sure he had the most up-to-date reports of training and prevention of "quits," he called on a prosperous-looking shop executive who then from his student's chair described the latest methods he had used.

Thus professors who necessarily in the past have had students generally without experience are gratified to find students with well-established interest and ability.

Advantage of Maturity

These qualities have allowed the faculty to cover the course to its satisfaction in 15 weeks, for at the outset the period looked too short, according to the Dean.

Already revisions have been made to improve instruction for the second group of 120, which is to begin in June.

A course on the plant supervisor and union labor has been added to the courses which now consists of: production organization and engineering, industrial purchasing, personnel and management controls, and determination and control of costs.

Those attending the course live in Harvard dormitory rooms. They pay, on the average, $7 a week for room and $10 for 21 meals a week. Tuition is paid by the United State Office of Education under its "Engineering, Science and Management War Training," which on other campuses has not been so comprehensive and intensive, it was explained.

Classes begin at 8:30 a. m. and the last ends at 5 p. m., with a minimum of 40 hours a week; study and special talks require additional hours.

Under Dean Donald K. David of the Business School, Prof. Frank E. Folts, faculty head for the special program, and Assistant Dean Eugene M. Zuckert, administrative assistant, 120 students for the next course are now being selected from a large group of applicants, with indications pointing to a larger proportion of men to be sent by plants.

Alleged Hoard of Easter Ham Still Hides From Public View

Continued from Page 1

by a big retail market, made delivery last night of several tons of meat including some of the long-sought-for hams.

"These were all sold out between 6 and 8 o'clock," said the retailer, who added that some of his customers had waited hopefully around the store for several hours, at last successful in obtaining the prized ham.

"We had a carload of potatoes, too, which were all sold between 5 and 8 o'clock." So many families will have spuds to go with their hams tomorrow, though others undoubtedly will have to content themselves with rice as a substitute.

"It certainly is a shame to deprive people of the ham they want—and fully expected to obtain with their accumulated points — for Easter," said another large retailer in the downtown market district. Ordinarily, this merchant sells from 300 to 400 hams every Easter. This year, he had been able to obtain only a few boxes from the packers.

"Hams, shoulders, and other pork products absolutely are being held back for the inventory," he said adding that this applies "not only to one packer, but to all of them."

High Point Values

Because of the high-point values on all pork products, the retailers contend, the packers are "absolutely loaded" against next week's allowable inventory.

"In selecting the week of April 25 through May 1 as the period for the determination of allowable inventories of rationed meats and fats," the OPA said, "it was realized that the week after Easter is considered by some retailers to be a slow period, and that for kosher dealers it involves a holiday."

However, with red E stamps valid on April 25, and red stamps A, B, C, and D expiring April 30, the OPA contends, it can be reasonably expected that consumers who have points on hand of those series will use them up during the week ending May 1.

However, most Bostonians who had accumulated their points wanted to make use of them this week—for hams. And on every side there were evidences of keen disappointment that the expected hams were not available.

Handel and Haydn To Sing 'Creation' For 77th Time

When Boston's famed Handel and Haydn Society presents Haydn's oratorio "The Creation" next Wednesday evening in Symphony Hall, it will be the seventy-seventh time the Society has sung this work. It will also mark the close of the Society's 128th season.

"The Creation" was the first choral work presented by the Society at the initial concert on Dec. 25, 1815. At six o'clock that evening in King's Chapel the Handel and Haydn Society made its bow to Boston music lovers, and in the accompanying orchestra at that time was a double-bass player, Johann Christian Gottlieb Graupner, from Haydn's own orchestra.

Since the first year the Society has continued uninterrupted, although the size of its personnel has suffered recurring reduction on the occasion of four major wars.

Soloists for this year's production of "The Creation" will be Louisa Moller, soprano; Wesley Copplestone, tenor, and Walter Kidder, bass. Proceeds will benefit the Save the Children Federation.

Talmage Is Named Agricultural Aid

Harry J. Talmage, of Springfield, was recently named assistant to Maurice M. Winslow, State Agricultural Adviser. Mr. Talmage was appointed by Paul W. Foster, chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance. He will be an employee of the latter commission at a salary of $3,500 a year.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

The Stradivarius Quartet, composed of two violins, a viola, and cello, will give a recital at The Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2 p. m. Admission will be by tickets obtainable on request.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mrs. Anna E. Hernog, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Reading, in the Church Edifice, Lowell and Sanborn Streets, 3:30 p. m.

Monday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mrs. Anna E. Hernog, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Cambridge, in the Robbins Auditorium, Arlington Town Hall, Arlington, 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5

Radio Timetable: Page 4

Saboteur of Allied Shipping

Office of Civilian Defense

Skyglow of New England Shipyard as Seen From the Water

This photo brought sharp criticisms from United States Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin of the First Civilian Defense Area against defense plants and shipyards violating the coastal dimout regulations. Skyglow like this silhouettes ships 25 to 50 miles offshore, making them stand-out targets for enemy submarines.

U. S. Raids Speed Air Drive on Axis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 24—With the United States Army Air Force preparing to bomb Europe by night as well as by day, and with bigger, faster bombers destined for British home bases, Italian Gen. Giulio Douhet's long-argued theory that a nation could be blasted into submission by air raids alone may receive its first major test.

Air-Force spokesmen here get real satisfaction out of the growing Allied air offensive against Germany and Italy and what it may portend. The Royal Air Force and the American air strength based in Britain and North Africa are really beginning to step up the tempo of their withering blasts against the continent.

One week's raiding has seen the RAF carrying out its first triple-threat night raid, attacking Berlin, Stettin and Rostock simultaneously. Earlier, the biggest round-the-clock pasting yet recorded—in which Russia joined—demonstrated that few parts of the Axis' continental fortress are now beyond the range of the powerful artillery of massed air raids. Points as far apart as Bremen and Pilsen, Abbeville and Palermo, Zeebrugge and Koenigsberg were struck in one 24-hour assault.

Europe Before Japan

Despite new demands from Australia for more planes—and these are being satisfied in limited degree—the American policy is now to concentrate more and more heavy bombers in Britain and along the Mediterranean for the stepped-up aerial barrage.

Most important of all is the disclosure that the United States Army Eighth Air Force, based on Britain, will soon be bombing by night as well as by day. This means a major change of tactics, for no American bomber has ever participated in a night raid over the Continent. Flying Fortresses and Liberators are now being equipped with flare damps to hide the exhaust flames which would be a give-away in the night sky. Fliers are boning up on night-time navigation. Gunners are learning how to spot night-fighter enemy planes.

Three weeks ago, Gen. Ira C. Eaker, commanding the Eighth Air Force, said new types of bigger, faster bombers, capable of lugging three or four times the present bomb loads will be in Britain this summer by the hundreds. The biggest American show thus far has been a 100-plane raid, whereas the RAF has been using strengths of 500 bombers and more. But when summer comes, the Americans and British will be able to operate in more equal partnership, and on the long raids to Berlin and Czechoslovakia, too.

Strategists will be watching carefully the effect of these heavy raids on Axis morale, with the Douhet theory in the back of their thoughts.

Reich Bigger Target

Those who contend that a nation can't be blitzed into submission from the air point to the results of the Battle of Britain, when despite the terrific punishment dealt out to London, Plymouth, Coventry and other cities, Reichsmarshal Herman Göring finally abandoned his attack in the face of British courage.

The reply made by the big-bombing advocates is that Göring didn't have sufficient big bombers; and even so, they allege, the British admit that had he continued the relentless destruction a few weeks more, the sustained attack might have been more than could have been humanly endured. And that whereas Germany is a vaster target than Britain, the RAF in one night's adventure, and without American aid, plastered Berlin with twice the bomb tonnage loosed against London in its worst night of terror.

Army air chiefs stress that it will be no simple problem to unleash a growing air warfare against the Reich. Germany, gradually adopting the strategy of defense, is now putting fighter plane production ahead of bombers. Anti-aircraft defenses have been strengthened and the flak flies higher than ever. Despite the apparent wearing thin of the Luftwaffe, whenever the Allied airmen strike a heavily defended target their losses mount severely.

Many Bombers Lost

In the recent raid on the Skoda munition works at Pilsen, the RAF lost 37 four-motored bombers. Sixteen American heavy ships were casualties of the Bremen raid. Daily raids of such proportion, and such losses, could mean that there would have to be replacements of 2,000 big bombers a month, and the crews to fly them. With other fronts to consider, neither American nor British production could make up such losses at present.

Yet more and more—and bigger, faster—bombers are rolling off the assembly lines and will be winging across the Atlantic. And the RAF has proved that the heavier the assault on a given target, the more pulverized are the ground defenses and the smaller, consequently, the plane losses.

Those directing the campaign against the Continent believe the game is eminently worth the candle. Somehow, they argue, fortress Europe must be battered and softened, its transportation wrecked and its arsenals destroyed, if the Allied invasion is to come off successfully. The costly Commando raid at Dieppe showed what could happen where air power had not sufficiently pulverized the defenses. Bombing of the Axis city by city is not pleasant, they admit, but it is the only way to shatter the war machine which is feeding the fighting front.

In the last war, it was the German home front that cracked first. Air Force spokesmen believe this can happen again and that the growing aerial assault will cause it to happen. If so, General Douhet may prove to have been somewhat correct after all.

A Cartoon in the News

Summers, Buffalo Evening News

An Eventful Day Passes in Germany

Men Get Diplomas In War-Job Course

CHICAGO, April 24 (AP)—The 73 men who received diplomas at a graduation ceremony last night left high-paying jobs to go to school to study war work, but they will not have any difficulty finding employment, says the school's war replacement director.

Leonard School, the Director at the Illinois Institute of Technology, said the average graduate of the class had given up a better than $6,000 a year job to go to school for eight hours a day for 10 weeks. The course was aimed to teach the students, whose average age was 41, the principles of industrial engineering.

The graduates included a former school principal, a laundry owner, a president of a metals comany, an agent for several manufacturing firms. Others included 10 lawyers, four insurance men, three brokers, an accountant, a publicity man and a band leader. Three had incomes of more than $10,000 annually.

"These are the type of men wanted in war plants," Mr. School said. "We won't have any trouble finding essential jobs for all of them right away."

Congress of D. A. R. Buys $2,000,000 in War Bonds

By Marvin S. Gilbert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 24—Mobilized here this week at their War Projects Meeting, 1,200 Daughters of the American Revolution assured America that women, too, are in the fight to preserve freedom. As one immediate evidence of their sincerity they purchased, right at this 52d Continental Congress, over $2,000,000 worth of War Bonds, bringing the total purchases for the D. A. R. to $33,150,646.

At this meeting, which was only the second in its history to be held outside national headquarters in Washington, these women resolved to carry forward their blood plasma program, and to expand and increase such other projects as their war relief centers, nurses' aid work, salvage of vital materials, canteen service, entertainment of servicemen, and the volunteering of individual members in the WAVES, the WAAC, and the SPARS.

"The members of the D. A. R. are doing their full share on both the war front and the home front," declared Mrs. William H. Pouch, President-General. "They are in fact an army of 150,000 women comprising many well-trained divisions. Although many members were serving in various organizations, we went into intensive action immediately after Pearl Harbor and have taken up one war activity after another."

Postwar Study

As these women shouldered their share in the war effort, they paused to think about postwar conditions. They recognized the need for international machinery to make and keep the peace of the world through co-operation between national governments, but opposed any political union of the United States with other nations that would deprive this Government of free and independent action. The Society felt that the peace agreement should leave the United States free to determine the size of its military establishment until such time as international limitation of armaments should become an undisputed fact, should insure this country the right to determine its own immigration policies and to continue its present policy in relation to its territorial possessions, and should in no way abridge the present constitutional guarantees to American citizens.

The D. A. R. approved the Senate's action in establishing a subcommittee of the Foreign Relations Committee to study all proposals and plans for co-operation with the United Nations.

Turning to the war, the Society called upon American citizens to equalize the sacrifices needed to win the war by ending absenteeism, strikes in war industries, selfish domination by boss racketeers, and incompetence and greed in political and industrial groups.

Self-Sufficiency Decried

Admiral E. C. Kalbfus, U. S. N., called upon the D. A. R. to step in after the war and assume its share of the responsibility of seeing to it that overabsorption in internal affairs or an unjustified feeling of self-sufficiency never again lulls the American people into a position of false security.

Col. Clyde D. Parmelee, U. S. A., urged a similar lesson-taking from the past and called for a strengthening of the understanding and faith in democracy.

Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio joined those who called upon the D. A. R. to continue its role as the custodian of American traditions and heritages.

Mrs. Frederick A. Wallis, Historian General, reviewed the Society's past year in the field of promoting the study of American history among school children and preserving pioneer records and other valuable historical data and memorials. She reported that 943 medals and $495 in defense stamps were given by D. A. R. chapters for history contests; that four new volumes of pioneer records were prepared; and that many D. A. R. chapters had made various contributions to the building of the Thanksgiving Tower at Valley Forge.

During the Congress the D. A. R. presented to Cincinnati an offshoot of the Washington Elm at Cambridge, Mass., which was planted at a ceremony in Eden Park and was given in appreciation of the hospitality extended to the Society by this City.

Health-Insurance Plan Committee To Study New York City Conditions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 24—Simultaneous with issuance of a report by the Corlears Hook Medical Association on its first 2½ years of operation, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia announced appointment of a 16-member committee headed by himself to study and report on a comprehensive plan of voluntary health insurance for moderate income persons in New York City.

Dr. Harold B. Davidson, Chairman of the Board of the Corlears Hook Medical Association, and a member of the Board of Censors of the Medical Society of the County of New York, which sponsored the Association, saw voluntary insurance plans of the Corlears Hook type as alternatives to compulsory health insurance.

The County Medical Society has taken a definite stand against government medical care insurance plans "because the majority of its members believe that they would lower medical standards," Mr. Davidson said.

"The Corlears Hook Medical Association was an experiment in the distribution of medical care made in the attempt to find the best way of increasing the distribution to the people who could afford it the least and giving them something better than they had before," he declared.

"If plans of this type can be furthered and improved, they will offer much more to the public than compulsory health insurance could possibly offer."

The report of the Association, which operates its voluntary health insurance among low-income families in the lower East Side, stressed that a large number of families in the low-income groups, despite their eligibility for free city medical services, would rather pay for their own medical services if they are not beyond their means.

Join the Army That Is Warring On Vivisection

Every new member strengthens the organization in its all-out battle to conquer the cruelties of surgical and drug experiments on helpless animals. Will you enlist TODAY?

THE NEW ENGLAND ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY
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Name .....
Address .....

President Bars Politics on Tour

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ABOARD PRESIDENTIAL SPECIAL, SOMEWHERE IN UNITED STATES, April 24—Notes on the way: This is not a political trip. Frank Walker and Harrison Spangler, competing party chieftains, may be making fourth-term headlines in Washington, but President Roosevelt is seeing no politicians and talking no politics—not even when the train is drawn up at the siding—during this multi-state tour of training camps.

When Mr. Roosevelt "secretly" traveled across the country last September, a few weeks before the Congressional elections, to visit war factories and shipyards, his trip looked as though it might have a political purpose—but it didn't. This trip never did look as though it had a political purpose—and it hasn't.

Mr. Roosevelt always expects to be known as a politician, but it is not the Presidential politician who is aboard this train. It is the Commander in Chief. The Governor of every State in which we stop has been invited to ride with the President as he motors to an airfield, a marine base, an infantry school, but it is evident to accompanying correspondents that it is the military officers who have the President's ear almost continuously and to whom he is addressing questions almost exclusively.

Actually, there are no politicians and no Federal administrative officials traveling on the train. This is an inspection trip without overtones. It is informative to Mr. Roosevelt and it is manifestly inspiring to the many thousands of America's fighting men who are seeing their President for the first time.

Relaxation for President

It is both zestful and relaxing for the President. He is free of White House routine, he is immune to ordinary telephone calls, he escapes the inevitable pressure of a long daily calling list. He is not talking Government problems with anybody but it may well be that he is enabled to think about them with more detachment and perspective than when he is in Washington. At least Washington correspondents have from experience come to expect decisions on important matters of policy and administration to follow most any Presidential trip.

On the first half of the trip, only the smallest handful of immediate aids made up the accompanying party. These included Admiral Wilson Brown, his official naval aide; Admiral Ross McIntire, the President's personal physician; Stephen Early, White House press secretary; Miss Grace Tully, Mr. Roosevelt's personal secretary; Mrs. Dorothy Brady, assistant secretary; Marvin McIntyre, White House secretary, and Brig. Gen. Edwin M. Watson, the President's military aide, joined the train at Fort Worth, Texas.

Leighton McCarthy, Canadian Minister to the United States, and Basil O'Connor, former law partner of the President—both Trustees of the Warm Springs Foundation for the Treatment of Infantile Paralysis—left the train in Georgia.

Though escaping for a brief period the unrelenting pressure of his usual Washington day, Mr. Roosevelt is at no time really "distant" from the Capital. He is in constant and complete communication with Washington and it can be said that his train, wherever it is, whether moving or standing, is almost an adjunct of the White House itself. Special equipment, which the exigencies of the war prevent describing, makes it possible to do this. There is virtually no limit to the amount of material which can be promptly placed in the President's hands, when needed.

A Restful Change

But despite the fact that the link which binds the President to the White House never is really broken, Mr. Roosevelt finds a trip like this a restful change as near to a vacation as he usually gets. He is always stimulated by fresh experience and by the people whom he sees. As an experienced traveler he finds both trainboard and shipboard much to his liking.

Mr. Roosevelt always enjoys piloting his own automobile at Warm Springs. He took a long drive when he spent 24 hours there last week. His Georgia license plate is easy to remember. It bears the inscription: F D R—1, and underneath: President. They may have to change the last word sometime but that bridge will be crossed when they come to it.

There are more Secret Service men on board than reporters and they look more like newspaper correspondents than the correspondents, who carry temporary Secret Service credentials, look like the Secret Service agents—no recriminations intended.

Frank J. Wilson, chief of the Secret Service, is himself making the entire trip. He is quiet, affable, decisive, implacable. He is one of the best-informed conversationalists on the train, and he definitely looks his part. Anyone would take him to be a moderately unsuccessful Middle-West preacher. He thanked us when we told him so.

The President much prefers to travel slowly, as he has explained to Dan Moorman, Washington Passenger Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, who is personally supervising the transportation on this trip as he has so many others. He wants to see the variety of the nation which is America; he doesn't want to flash.

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June 8

If you are considering renewing your automobile or home insurance in the Hartford, do it the easy way. Check the expiration dates on your policies—jot them down on a postal card with the note, "Following your suggestion in The Christian Science Monitor, my insurance expires on the above date." You mail the card to us — the Hartford Agent will do the rest. If any of your policies expire before June 8 better notify us right now.

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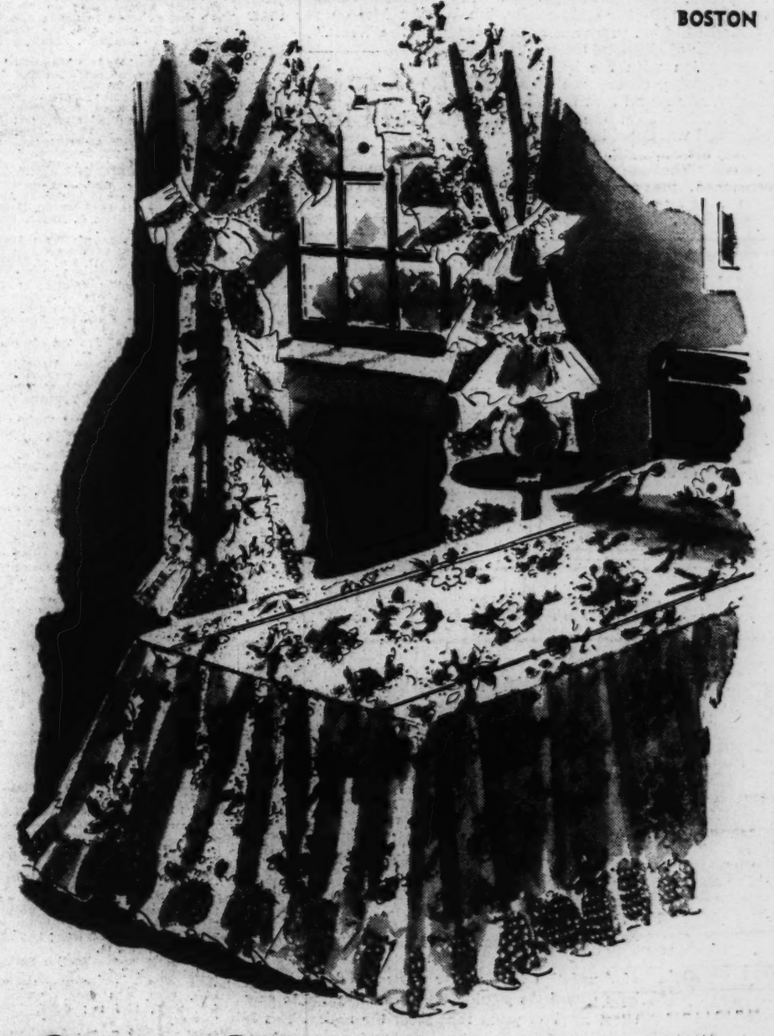

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JORDAN MARSH—SECOND FLOOR—ANNEX

Women's Activities: Wellesley Verse Fete

Wellesley's Verse - Speaking Choir will present what is said to be the first festival of spoken poetry in the United States, on Friday evening, April 30, in Alumnae Hall.

Several well-known poets, including Florence Converse, Virginia Huntington, May Sarton, John Holmes, and David Morton, have been invited to make observations on the Choir's rendition of their own poetry and also to read some selections.

The program has been patterned after the world-renowned Oxford Festival of Spoken Poetry, which is held for one week each summer in England. That festival attracts the world's most prominent poets, verse-speaking choirs from all corners of the empire, and poetry lovers the world over.

Miss Cecile de Banke, Conductor of the Wellesley College Choir and an assistant professor of speech at Wellesley, hopes to establish such annual programs at Wellesley, and, after the war, to hold future festivals affiliated with the Oxford Festival. For this initial performance, poets from various parts of the country have responded enthusiastically. Florence Converse wrote a new poem, "My Harp Also Is Turned to Mourning," and May Sarton composed "Spring Chorus" especially for the Choir to present on the occasion.

The Wellesley Verse-Speaking Choir was organized in 1933 as an extra-curricular activity. Since then, it has become a full-credit course in the Department of Speech. Its conductor has long been interested in the growth of choral speaking, which has achieved increasing importance in America since World War I.

A native of London, Miss de Banke holds degrees of Licentiate of the Guildhall School of Music, and is an Associate of Trinity College, London. While still in England, she studied drama under Max Reinhart. In 1924, she began her work in choral speaking in Cape Town and Johannesburg, South Africa. Her first choir was composed of children under five years. Since that time, Miss de Banke has started many choirs both in the United States and Canada.

Jordan Marsh

Netta Stackpole Lucas

Young mezzo-soprano, who will make her opera debut as Lola in "Cavalleria Rusticana" with the San Carlo Opera Company on Tuesday. Miss Lucas, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mark R. Lucas of Waban and Christian Hill, West Dennis, graduated from Edgewood Park, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y. A pupil of Mme. Vinello Johnson, she has sung a number of times in Boston. Miss Lucas is also a student of piano and violin.

O. E. S. Chapter History Told

Some stations in individual Chapters of the Order of the Eastern Star that are now held by women were once filled by men, according to Mrs. Carrie A. Cushing, Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts, who has recently completed 50 years of membership in Highland Chapter, No. 35, of West Somerville.

Mrs. Cushing, recently the recipient of the new 50-year emblem of the Grand Chapter, prepared a historical sketch of Highland Chapter in connection with the half-century anniversary observance of that Chapter. She found that from 1895 to 1900, inclusive, the station of Marshal was filled by male members of the Chapter, and in 1898 the office of Secretary was filled by a man. Both these offices have been filled by women for the past four decades.

An unusual event was found recorded at the meeting of Oct. 20, 1911, said Mrs. Cushing, when "the initiatory work was exemplified by a corps of brothers from neighboring Chapters, with Bro. Alfred Wellington, Past Grand Patron, acting as Worthy Matron." Two women acted as candidates, and "at the close of the ceremony the brothers were complimented by the Worthy Matron for their proficiency in the Work."

Gift to Cruiser By School Children

A penny apiece from the school children of Boston will buy an automatic record player and public address system for the newly named cruiser Boston under a voluntary contribution program sponsored today by the Boston School Committee.

The cruiser was sponsored a few months ago by Mrs. Maurice J. Tobin and will be commissioned in the near future. The School Committee felt that the children would like to contribute a gift to the cruiser in appreciation for its being named after the Hub City.

Contributions will be started on Thursday, April 29, and school heads are asked to make collection boxes available in each classroom. Contributions are entirely voluntary and no check is contemplated on contributors, the School Committee said.

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1927 — Easter — 1943

DURING THE 15 YEARS since its founding in December, 1927, the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation has helped thousands of newsboys and other working boys of the streets to grow up into men of achievement and leadership.

SIX THOUSAND boys each year seek out its help and guidance; over **1,000** profit by its body-and-character-building summer activities at Agassiz Village in West Poland, Maine.

A COMPLETE nutrition, physical education and social service program is carried on.

97.3% of Foundation boys up for Army and Navy service have passed the physical tests—as compared to only about 50% of youth throughout the nation. This is one result of the recreational services for our members.

ON THE HOME FRONT Foundation boys have long been hard at work helping to win the war. This past summer, AGASSIZ VILLAGE BOYS HARVESTED CROPS, not only on their own farm for Village use, but also on nearby farms for soldiers' and sailors' mess tables. The boys also make airplane models for the Navy, print forms for war agencies, conserve scrap, serve as entertainers and guides for Service men and as junior air raid and fire wardens, learn first aid and Army cooking

4860 Hours Farm Work Last Season

—HELP US TO PERPETUATE THIS WORK—

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10 Somerset Street in Boston

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AGASSIZ VILLAGE

Its Country Community in Maine

Our boys on fighting fronts around the world and in training camps and stations join us in wishing you all

A HAPPY EASTER

Calendar of Women's Events Scheduled for Next Week

Monday

West Medford Woman's Club—Annual meeting, Community Hall, 28 Harvard Avenue, 2 p. m. Catered luncheon, 12:30. Mrs. Frank Holmes, Chairman. Musical program by Trio Musicians from Lexington.

Boston Ruskin Club—Easter Operatic Concert arranged by Mme. Luisa Tosi, Chairman of Music Committee, in Lecture Hall of Boston Public Library, 2 p. m.

Boston League of Women Voters—Beacon Hill Neighborhood Group at home of Mrs. Harold Davis, 36 West Cedar Street, 3:30 p. m. Mrs. Thomas Mahoney will lead the discussion on "Recreation in Boston."

Brookline Woman's Club—Annual meeting, Whitney Hall, polls open 12 to 2:45 p. m. Coffee hour, 1 p. m.

Daughters of American Revolution—Abigail Phillips Quincy Chapter, Methodist Church, Beale Street, Wellesley, 1:30 p. m. Miss Alice Searl will give two dramatic sketches in costume; musical interludes arranged by Mrs. A. Dwight W. Prescott. Mrs. Arthur Burrage, regent, will preside. Waterlawn Chapter at home of Mrs. William L. Locke, 19 Walnut Street. Program: Demonstration by girls' economic class of the Watertown High School.

Tuesday

Boston League of Women Voters—Longwood Neighborhood Group at home of Miss Margaret Matabrook, 76 Monmouth Street, Brookline, 8 p. m. Mrs. Arthur Whittemore will lead discussion on "The Control of Inflation by Taxes."

New England Farm and Garden Association—Sponsoring lecture by Walter Duranty, foreign correspondent, in New England Mutual Hall, 8:15 p. m. Subject: "Russia—First Line Against Hitler."

Quincy Women's Club—Annual meeting following 12 o'clock luncheon at clubhouse. Mrs. John L. Mahoney has arranged an original program during which the annual reports will be given. Mrs. Herbert A. Mann will sing, accompanied by Mrs. Frederick A. Taylor.

Stoneham Woman's Club — Luncheon, Town Hall banquet room, 1:30 p. m., followed by annual meeting; Mrs. Arthur J. Kinley in charge of nominations and elections; Mrs. Frank J. Simons, Chairman of Program. Music by Five Beach Trio.

Dorchester Woman's Club—Luncheon, 12:30, at clubhouse; annual meeting, 1:30, followed by showing of film, "Any Tuesday Afternoon."

Newtonville Woman's Club—Luncheon, 1 p. m.; annual meeting, 2:30, followed by dramatic program by Jane Dillon.

Daughters of American Revolution—Colonel Ebenezer Francis Chapter at Greycroft Inn, 1 p. m. Annual luncheon, Miss Edith P. Perkins, Regent, presiding; Dr. William H. Gysan, Minister of the Unitarian Church, guest speaker. Boston Tea Party Chapter at Hotel Vendome, 1:45 p. m., Mrs. R. Ralph Aubin, Regent, presiding. Members will present excerpts from pageant, "The Garden Path."

West Roxbury Woman's Club—Annual meeting. Polls open, 1 p. m.; meeting at 2 p. m. with program by Dramatic Committee; polls close, 3 p. m.

Old and New, Malden—Reception, noon; annual luncheon, 12:30 p. m. at First Baptist Church.

Lynn Woman's Club—Annual meeting; polls open at noon.

Quest and Question Club, Winthrop—Annual luncheon, Mrs. Frederick B. White, Chairman.

News of Highlands Garden Club—Meeting at the home of Mrs. George R. Cosman, 57 Metacomet Road, Waban, 8 p. m.

Cambridge League of Women Voters—Talk by Prof. John D. Black of Harvard on "Food for Us," followed by forum discussion on farmers' problems and whether city persons can help. Longfellow Hall, Radcliffe, 8 p. m.

Wednesday

Winchester Better Homes and Garden Club—Canning demonstration by Miss West of the Massachusetts Extension Service, Middlesex County. Baptist Church Hall, 2 p. m. Guests welcome.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts—Reception and tea, 4 to 6 p. m., for Mrs. W. Glenn Suthers, President of the National Federation of Women's Republican Clubs, who will speak at 5:15.

Boston League of Women Voters—Brookline Unit at Brookline Public Library, 3 p. m. Organization meeting.

Harvard Dames—Talk on "Women at Work and at Home in South America" by Dr. Edith Helman, assistant professor of Spanish at Simmons, Phillips Brooks House, 3 p. m.

Melrose Highlands Woman's Club—Luncheon, 12:30 in Corinthian Hall, followed by annual business meeting. Mary Louise Hickey will speak on "As Others See Us."

Arlington Woman's Club—Luncheon and annual meeting at Calvary Methodist Church, 12:30, Archibald R. Giroux, County Commissioner of Lexington, will speak; Mrs. Joseph R. Roberts of Medford, State Committeewoman, will preside.

Ladies Unity Club — Annual "home cooked" luncheon and bridge at Annah P. Osgood Home for Aged People, Dorchester, 1 p. m. Mrs. William C. Hayes, President, is General Chairman.

New England Woman's Press Association—Annual meeting at Woman's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street, 2 p. m. Each member to speak on "What Is Your Greatest Thrill?" Hospitality Chairman: Dorothy Pierce Walker; pourers, Mrs. Robert Cranshaw and Miss Molley Rainey Bishop.

Women's City Club—Dr. Leonard Carmichael, President of Tufts College, speaker. "College Trained Minds in a World at War," 1 p. m.

Massachusetts Maine Daughters—Mrs. Chester A. Merrifield, retiring President, will entertain her board at luncheon at Hotel Vendome, 1 p. m. Program and social hour will follow.

Boston Colony National Society of New England Women—Illustrated lecture on "The Land of the Maharajahs" at the College Club, 40 Commonwealth, 2 p. m. In charge of Mrs. Arthur L. Jenkins.

Thursday

Quincy Women's Club—Blind Circle will resume its meetings at clubhouse, 2 p. m., under direction of Mrs. Clark Saville, Chairman of Community Service. Mrs. Charles P. Heinemann will speak on "Old Glass" and Mrs. Herbert A. Mann will sing.

Winthrop Woman's Club is sponsoring, jointly with Group 4 of the Methodist Church, a repeat performance of "Snap Judgment," a comedy recently presented by its Drama Group, at Odd Fellows Hall in the evening. Proceeds will go to the Club's war relief work and the building fund of the Methodist Church.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts—Mrs. Cordelia B. Bartlett, Parliamentarian, will speak on "Motions and Amendments" and the Hon. Jarvis Hunt, President of the State Senate, on "How a Democracy Carries on in War," 2 p. m.

Dorchester Woman's Republican Club—Penny Sale, 38 Center Street, 2 p. m., Mrs. F. Raymond Richardson, Chairman, and Mrs. Benjamin Buckley, Auctioneer. Tea, 1:30 p. m.

Boston Parliamentary Law Club—Luncheon, 12:30, Hotel Vendome; annual meeting, 2 p. m. George Demeter will speak; Mrs. Irene Handy Shannon will sing, accompanied by Miss Merr E. Shedd.

Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs—Opening of exhibition of posters by high school students in contest sponsored by Massachusetts Council on War Nursing, at Museum of Fine Arts. Russell T. Smith will speak at 3 p. m.

Boston Quota Club—War service meeting, Colonial Kitchen, 43 Charles Street, 8 p. m.

Florence Crittenton League—Brookline Circle, annual meeting at Florence Crittenton Home, 18 Perthshire Road, Brighton, 7:30 p. m. Miss Helen Fowler, Superintendent, will speak.

International Institute—Swiss Afternoon sponsored by the Swiss Club; program of Alpine music, pictures, and a short talk, arranged by Mrs. Twining Lyness, 3 p. m.

Friday

Women's Educational and Industrial Union—Mme. Alexandrine Toutoux will conduct third class in Creative Cooking, Perkins Hall, 10:30 a. m.

Greenwood Woman's Club—Luncheon at 1:15 will precede annual meeting, Greenwood Union Church.

Women in Council, Roxbury—Adjourned annual luncheon will be held at College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue, 1 p. m. Business meeting, 11 a. m.; piano recital by John Herman Lord, 2:30.

Geard Society of America — Illustrated lecture on "Insect and Other Garden Pests and Their Control" by Harold Stevens, professor of horticulture, Essex Agriculture College, Horticultural Hall, 8 p. m.

Newtonville Woman's Club—Book review by Alice Dixon Bond, 10 a. m.

Hobbs Community Club, Marblehead—Luncheon, Hobbs Memorial Building, 13:30 p. m.; annual meeting, 2 p. m. Monologues and impersonations by Marjorie Shepard; music by Club Quartet.

International Institute — Annual International Spring Party, 2 p. m. and 8 p. m. Games, cards, patriotic pageant.

Manual Tells Civilians Legal Phases to Defense

This column is prepared by the New England Office of Civilian Defense, and is intended to inform readers of the latest and most interesting developments on the New England home front. Under Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin, New England is gaining a wide reputation for civilian defense leadership.

The CD Reporter

Legal problems connected with civilian wartime activities and with military authority over civilians are reviewed for the first time in a new publication, "Civilian Defense Manual on Legal Aspects of Civilian Protection," issued today, United States Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin, First Civilian Defense Area, stated.

The manual, prepared for the Office of Civilian Defense by the American Bar Association, provides a guide to defense councils and municipal authorities, and lawyers concerned with legal responsibilities and liabilities which may arise in connection with the protective phases of the Civilian Defense program.

Among specific cases reviewed are those arising from the West Coast curfew and from dimout regulations issued by the Commanding Generals of the coastal areas. It also includes the first American collection of significant British cases dealing with damage arising as a result of civilian protection activities.

"This book is a striking example of the services which the legal profession has rendered to Civilian Defense," James M. Landis, National Director of Civilian Defense, has said.

Community Gardens

A good example of what can be done with community gardens is the plot provided by the University of New Hampshire at Durham. Fifty-five families are growing food on less than four acres of land. Under the leadership of Prof. Carroll S. Towle of the English department, each gardener has agreed to clean up his division before winter sets in, and is determined that no food will be wasted this year. It was decided to make a collective order of fertilizer, and several small groups worked co-operatively in buying tools and seed potatoes.

The executive committee keeps close watch over all beans, cucumbers, squashes and potatoes and recommends proper procedures. Cut worm mash was spread over the land before planting and paid for in advance by the treasurer. According to the committee, this group of gardeners, some experienced and others novices, by sharing information and equipment, and by abiding by simple rules, can find a lot of enjoyment in a co-operative endeavor.

Dimout Fishing

Arrival of the smelt catching season in Maine has caused concern in regard to dimout regulations. Chief Air Raid Warden Malcolm E. Morrell and Police Chief Robert L. Abbott, in a joint statement warned fishermen in Brunswick not to violate the strict regulations on coastal points. Those using flashlights, they said, must cover them with three thicknesses of newspaper. They pointed out that night after night as many as 100 persons armed with flashlights fish the streams in the dimout area.

Women Seek Jobs

Examination of 627 job applications received in a house-to-house canvas conducted by Hartford's Manpower Mobilization Committee, revealed that women job seekers outnumber men five to one. Two out of every three want full-time work, and by far the greatest number express preference for factory jobs. The average age of women applicants is 36; for men, 43. A considerable number of the women are mothers, as was indicated by 126 inquiries on child care.

Plows Needed

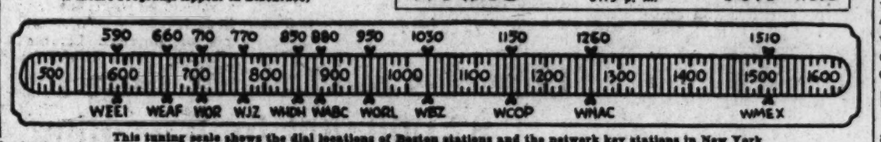
Scarcity of plowing equipment and men to operate it is hindering the Victory Garden campaign in Bridgewater, Mass. Warren Barnes, Chairman of the sub-committee on plowing, reports that 25 persons want their land plowed, but that the men who do commercial plowing have been unable to keep up with the demand.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst

WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. **FM** W43B W39B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590ke-CBS	WHDH-850ke-BLUE	WBZ-1030ke-NBC	WNAC-1260ke-MBS	WMEX-1510ke-190m
12:00 Theater of Today‡	Newscast	News; Music at Noon	Army-Navy House Party,	Monitor Views the News
12:15 dramatization	Bond Wagon Quiz	Consumer Time	Army-Navy House Party,	The Pepper Shaker
12:30 "Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	News Service	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45 wood"; drama	Hour; talk; music	Dave Rose's Orchestra	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 Country Journal	Air Express Music	H. Reynolds; R. Mason	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15 Country Journal	Studio Musicale	Melodies for Strings	Clemons' Rodeo Rangers	Italian Melodies
1:30 News Service	Studio Musicale	All Out for Victory	Musical Roundup	"King Robert of Sicily"
1:45 Victory Mark't Bask't	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Baseball Interviews	Parade of Bands
2:00 News; D. Lipscomb	Metropolitan Opera:	Roy Shield and Company	Boston Braves - N. Y.	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:15 Col. Chapel Choir	Verdi's "La Traviata";	Roy Shield and Company	Giants baseball game	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:30 Spirit of '43;	Bidu Sayao; Charles	Roy Shield and Company	Boston Braves - N. Y.	Leatherneck Parade
2:45 Spirit of '43	Kullman; Thelma	Roy Shield and Company	Giants baseball game	News Service
3:00 'Of Men and Books'	Votipka; Helen Olheim;	Saturday Special	Boston Braves - N. Y.	Hawaiian Music
3:15 Prof. J. Frederick	Leonard Warren; Ales-	Paul Baron's Orch.	Giants baseball game	Popular songs
3:30 F. O. B. Detroit	sio De Paolis; George	News; Salute Newsp'rp'r	Boston Braves - N. Y.	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45 F. O. B. Detroit	Cehanovsky; Louis	Saturday Serenade	Giants baseball game	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00 Report from London	D'Angelo; Lorenzo	West A Cappella Choir	Braves-N. Y. Giants	Lucky Millinder's Orch.
4:15 Sports program	Alvary; Cesare Sodero,	Sports program	Sports Comments	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
4:30 United We Stand;	conductor	Minstrel Melodies	Sports program	Teddy Powell's Orchestra
4:45 We Stand; Music	Metropolitan Opera:	Sports Comments	Sports program	Bing Crosby, songs
5:00 Sports program	Joe Rines' Orch.	Dramatic sketch	Sports program	Benny Goodman's Orch.
5:15 Sports program	Joe Rines' Orch.	Dramatic sketch	Sports Matinee	Jimmy Lunceford's Orch.
5:30 Buffalo Serenade	Joe Rines' Orchestra	Three Suns Trio	Sports Matinee	Shep Field's Orchestra
5:45 Buffalo Serenade	Sol Lewis, County Editor	Adventures in Research	Elmer Davis, comments	News reports
6:00 News; comments	Concert Strings	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports Stories
6:15 Drama; Hollywood	Newscast	Garden Gossip; speaker	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics: music
6:30 Frazier Hunt;	A Tempest; Fighting	"Adventures of Nero	William Keefing, talk	Al Donahue's Orchestra
6:45 Bill Elliot; organ	for Home; Sports	Wolfe"; drama	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00 Report to Nation	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Amase Day: talks; drama;	American Eagle Club in	"March to Victory"
7:15 Report to Nation	Message of Israel	soloists; choir; orch.	London: variety show	News Service
7:30 Bob Hawk; "Thanks	Message of Israel	Ellery Queen: detective	Concert Album	Lawrence Tibbett, songs
7:45 to the Yanks"	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	dramatization: guests.	Fred Lang, news	Treasury Star Parade
8:00 Sanderson and	Roy Porter, news	"Abie's Irish Rose";	Treasury Star Parade	Ann Nigro, pianist
8:15 Crumit, quiz	Boston Symphony Orch.,	comedy serial	Velney Hurd, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30 Hobby Lobby;	Serge Koussevitsky, con.	"Truth or Consequences,"	Upton Close, comments	Uncle Bill; talk
8:45 Hobby Lobby; News	Boston Symphony Orch.	Ralph Edwards, cond.	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	Uncle Bill; talk
9:00 "Your Hit Parade";	Serge Koussevitsky, con.	National Barn Dance;	Theater: Marion Claire,	Classical Album: Rim-
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Edward Tomlinson, news	Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	soprano; Easter music;	sky-Korsakoff's Russian
9:30 Orch.; vocalists	Will Osborne's Orchestra	"Can You Top This?";	Henry Weber's Orches-	Easter Overture
9:45 "Saturday Night	Orch.; "Hear, America"	comedy quiz	tra; chorus; speaker	Classical Album
10:00 Serenade"; music	Stars in Revue	Sports; Laurits Melchior	John B. Hughes, news	News Service
10:15 Groucho Marx; Vir.	Harry Green's Orchestra	Newsreel of the Air	"Saturday Night Bond	Todd Grant, news
10:30 O'Brien; D. Dickson	Waltz Time	"Encore"; songs; orch.	Wagon"; dr.; orch.; tlks	Religious program
10:45 News; World War II	Treasury Star Parade	"Encores"; songs; orch.	Musical Roundup	Religious program
11:00 News; Major Eliot	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	News; "Nocturne"	News Service	Victory Night Watch
11:15 Rideout; Jack Ed-	Newscast	What Can I Do?: drama	Jack Jennings' Orch.	Johnny Long's Orchestra
11:30 wards' Or.; Master	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45 Works of Music	Sportscast; News	Music You Want	Ray Morton's Orchestra	Music; News

Sunday's Programs

WEEI-590ke-CBS	WHDH-850ke-BLUE	WBZ-1030ke-NBC	WNAC-1260ke-MBS	WMEX-1510ke-190m
8:00 Sunrise Service	Morning Musicale	Easter Dawn Service	Radio Carollers	
8:15 Easter Service, from	Religious program	from Lowry Field, Colo.	Radio Carollers	
8:30 Camp Livingston,	Grand Canyon Easter	Boone County Neighbors:	Petite Musicale	
8:45 Louisiana	Sunrise Service	songs; music; talks	News Service	
9:00 News of the World	Newscast	World News Roundup	Religious program	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:15 Bach Cantata Club	Variety Music: Samuel	Church School of Air	Religious program	Religious service
9:30 & E. F. Biggs, organ	Fisher, conductor	"The Melody's the Thing"	Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious service
9:45 Religious program	Variety Music	"The Melody's the Thing"	nade	Freedom on the Land
10:00 Church of the Air	Israel Varieties: drama,	National Radio Pulpit	Religious program	Gems of Melody
10:15 Church of the Air	Israel Varieties: drama,	National Radio Pulpit	Religious program	Music in the Modern
10:30 Wings Over Jordan,	Park Street Church	Words and Music	'Southland Echoes': choir	Manner"
10:45 Wings Over Jordan,	Services: speaker	Words and Music	Walter Compton, news	Tremont Temple Church
11:00 News; "Everybody's	Park Street Church	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Service from Cathedral	Services
11:15 Church: speaker	Services: speaker	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Church of St. Paul	Tremont Temple Church
11:30 Invitation to Learn-	Park Street Church	Harmony Hall	Service from Cathedral	Services
11:45 ing: guest speakers	Services speaker	Olivio Santora, songs	Church of St. Paul	Tremont Temple Services
12:00 News Service	Weekly War Journal	News; "Music at Noon";	Reviewing Stand "Main-	News report
12:15 F. Saltman, pianist	Weekly War Journal	Sons of Service Men	gate Pacific Supremacy"	Phil Saltman's Showcase
12:30 Salt Lake City	WHDH Music Hall; or-	News Service	Symphonietta	Italian Melodies
12:45 Tabernacle Choir	chestra; soloists	Eye Witness News: dr.	Symphonietta	Italian Melodies
1:00 Beacon St. Window	WHDH Music Hall; or-	'That They Might Live':	News Service	"Balbo": drama
1:15 Elmer Davis, OWI	chestra; soloists	Red Cross dramatization	Irving Cesar, songs	Concert Melodies
1:30 Fashion Talk	Cavalcade of Song	Worldwide Easter Round-	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45 Col. Stoopn'gle; quiz	Cavalcade of Song	up: Speakers	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00 "Those We Love";	Cavalcade of Song	Un. of Chicago Round-	Religious program	"Frank and Ernest"
2:15 dramatic sketch	Cavalcade of Song	table; "Morals in Warfare"	Religious program	Presbyterian Women's Club
2:30 World News	Religious program	John Charles Thomas:	Religious program	Christian Science Pro-
2:45 World News; Music	Concert in Miniature	orchestra; chorus; talk	Religious program	gram: talk; music
3:00 Toronto Symphony	Moylan Sisters, songs	Reports on Rationing	"This Is Fort Dix"; Tom	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15 Orch.; Mendelssohn	"You and the War"	World News Parade	Slater, m. c.; recorded	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30 Choir; soloists; Sir	Boston University Ves-	'The Army Hour'; choir;	Quiz of Two Cities	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45 Ernest MacMillan,	pers: speakers; chorus	speakers; band; orch.	Quiz of Two Cities	Irish Music
4:00 conductor	Terry O'Toole, songs	Pickups from training	Religious program	Religious program
4:15 Toronto Symphony	Terry O'Toole, songs	centers through't world	Religious program	Religious program
4:30 Andre Kostelanetz;	Matinee of Yesterday	"Fireside Giodins"; Ra-	Young People's Church	Gilbert and Sullivan:
4:45 Mexican Philharm.	Matinee of Yesterday	kov's Orchestra; songs	of the Air: speakers	"Princess Ida"
5:00 Family Hour: Gladys	John Gunther, John Van-	NBC Symphony Orches-	'Answering You': British	Religious program
5:15 Swarthout; Deems	dercook, news analysis	tra, Arturo Toscanini,	American two-way talks	Religious program
5:30 Taylor; chorus; or.	Musical Steelmakers	conductor	The Adventures of Bull-	Religious program
5:45 Wm. Shirer, news	Musical Steelmakers	NBC Symphony Orch.	fighter Drummond; drama	Religious program
6:00 Edward R. Murrow	Tremont Temple Twi-	Religious program	"First Nighter"; drama,	News Service
6:15 "Dear John"; sk.	light Services	Religious program	"First Nighter"; drama,	Moment Musicale
6:30 Sergt. Gene Autry;	'Here's to Romance': D.	The Great Gildersleeve';	Upton Close, comments	Religious program
6:45 drama; music	Breakman's Or.; tenor	comedy drama	'43 Baseball News"	Religious program
7:00 People's Platform	News commentator	Jack Benny and Com-	Religious program	They, Too, Liked Music
7:15 People's Platform	Sportscast; Newscast	pany	Religious program	They, Too, Liked Music
7:30 "We, the People";	'Quiz Kids'; Joe Kel-	Bandwagon: Abe Ly-	News Service	Central Baptist Church
7:45 Sec. Morgenthau	ley, m. c.;	man's Orchestra	Anne Day: Speakers	Services
8:00 Trans-Atlantic Call:	Serge Koussevitsky, con.	National Barn Dance:	Theater: Marion Claire,	Central Baptist Church
8:15 "People to People"	Treasury Star Parade	Eddie Peabody: Hoosiers	soprano; Easter music;	Services
8:30 "Crime Doctor";	Inner Sanctum: mystery	"Can You Top This?";	Henry Weber's Orches-	Recorded selections from
8:45 drama; News	dramatic sketch	comedy quiz	tra; chorus; speaker	Wagner's "Parsifal"
9:00 Radio Reader's Di-	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	John B. Hughes, news	Old-Fashioned Revival
9:15 gest; drama; music	Chamber Music Society	Round"; musicale	Hour; speaker	Hour
9:30 Fred Allen & Co.;	Hollywood Reporter	American Album of Fa-	Old-Fashioned Revival	Old-Fashioned Revival
9:45 Bob Legan, guest	Dorothy Thompson	miliar Music	Hour; speaker	Hour
10:00 "Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	J. B. Hughes, comments	News Service
10:15 It"; quiz program,	J. Anthony, director	Or.; Jan Struther, guest	Song Spinners; quartet	Walt Disney's Music
10:30 "The Man Behind	"Good Will Hour"; John	"What's My Name"; quiz	John Stanley, comments	Victory Night Watch
10:45 the Gun"; drama	J. Anthony, director	show with A. Francis	Across the Footlights	Spike Jones' Orchestra
11:00 News; Larry Lesour	News; Sports	News Service	News Service	Johnny Messner's Orch.
11:15 "Lest We Forget";	"Star Spangled Dramas"	Cesar Searchinger: news	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Abe Lyman's Orchestra
11:30 Master Works of	"Star Spangled Dramas"	Unlimited Horizons: dr.	"Stars and Stripes in	Day's End: music
11:45 Music	Newscast	Unlimited Horizons: dr.	Britain"; recorded	Day's End: News

Monday's Programs

WEEI-590ke-CBS	WHDH-850ke-BLUE	WBZ-1030ke-NBC	WNAC-1260ke-MBS	WMEX-1510ke-190m
11:00 Music; Drama	Breakfast Music: Inter	"Road of Life"; sketch.	Headlines of Tomorrow.	Kick-Conga
11:15 "Second Husband"	Breakfast Music: Inter	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	N. E. Cupboard	Words and Music
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	"Pall of Hits"	"Snow Village"; sketch.	Yankee House Party	Neighborhood Call
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew, interviews	"David Harum"; sketch	Yankee House Party	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	Uncle Sam: drama	The Pepper Shaker
12:30 "Helen Trent"	Farm and Home Hour:	Marporie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Victory Gardens	program	Musical Roundup; Talk	Italian Melodies
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15 "Ma Perkins" sk	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Aunt Jenny: sketch	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:30 "Vic and Sade"; sk.	Sunny Days musicale	Big Sister: sketch	News; Nelson talk	Curtain Time: Margaret
1:45 "The Goldbergs"; sk.	Fishermen's Program	Guiding Light: sketch	Cedric Foster, news	Janis, songs
2:00 Serial drama	Mono Topics: talk	"Light of the World"	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food	"Lonely Women"; sketch	Yankee Kitchen	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:30 We Love and Learn	Treasury Star Parade	"Guiding Light" sketch	Philadelphia Orchestra,	"Uncle Sam"; drama
2:45 'Pepper Young'; sk.	Air Express Music	Hymn Recital	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	News Service; Talk
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Hawaiian Music
3:15 News Service	Studio Musicale	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	Popular Music
3:30 You Know Answer?	Studio Musicale	'Pepper Young's Family'	Philadelphia Orchestra,	"Do You Know?"; quiz.
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	"Do You Know?"; quiz.
4:00 Kitty'th Bonds; news	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	Philadelphia Orchestra	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra
4:15 Across the Caribbean	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Across the Footlights	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra
4:30 Victory Garden;	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Nobody's Children"; dr.	Gene Krupa's Orchestra
4:45 Mayor Tobin; music	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Widder Brown"; sketch	"Nobody's Children"; dr.	Dean Hudson's Orchestra
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Mystery Program
5:15 Date Book: Follies	Dick Tracy: sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	Tech Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Highway Patrol"; drama	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45 The WAAC Caravan	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00 News; comments	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports program
6:15 Snapshots: Music	News Highlights	Dinner Music	Press Roundup; Sports	Moment Musicale
6:30 Walt Cassel, songs	Bing Crosby, songs	Music; Chet Gaylord	News from Abroad	Art Kassell's Orchestra
6:45 News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Sports	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Louis Broadfield, comm't's	March to Victory
7:15 "Calling Unlimited"	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Yankee Statistics: songs	"Richard Gallagher News,
7:30 Bob Hope; sketch	Dorothy Thompson	Kay Kyser; Melodies	Mystery Hall: drama	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45 "Blondie"; sketch	western dramatization	John Barry, comments	Mystery Hall: drama	Treasury Star Parade
8:00 "Vox Pop"; quiz	Earl Godwin, news	Cavalcade of America	"Rising Up the News"	Irene Dunne

World League Resolve Up to Bay State House

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Final hope of those who believe that future security and world peace rests in some form of World Federation, and who would like to see the Massachusetts Legislature memorialize the President and Congress along that line, rests today in the possibility that the House on Monday will reject the resolution passed last week by the Senate in place of a more forceful resolve.

The Senate spurned a resolution calling for memorializing Congress and the President to formulate plans for world peace through a federation of nations implemented by an international police force, and substituted a resolve merely calling for world peace through international co-operation.

The co-called Francis Amendment—offered by Senator Joseph F. Francis (R) of New Bedford—also contained what some consider to be a joker in that it provided for Congressional action only at the direction of the people.

This clause, it has been held, would provide something for isolationist members of Congress to hide behind on the ground that they should not support any more for international co-operation until directed by the electorate.

Two Republican members of the Massachusetts House have already signified their intention to move substitution when the Francis Amendment reaches that body.

Representative Henry D. Winslow (R) of Cambridge, a member of the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law which reported the World Federation bill favorably, will move substitution of the resolve which was repected by the Senate.

Representative Ralph C. Mahar (R) of Orange has prepared a substitute resolve combining certain features of the rejected S.423 and the public policy question which appeared on the November ballot.

Representatives from the 42 districts in which the public policy question appeared last fall would probably find it hard not to support this latter resolve if Representative Mahar is successful in getting it before the House.

In those districts more than 200,000 voters, running up a plurality of three to one, voted in favor of calling upon the General Court to request the President and Congress to call "at the earliest possible moment a convention of representatives of all free peoples to frame a federal constitution under which they may unite in a democratic world government."

Adoption of either the original resolve, S. 423, or the Mahar substitution, would meet with approval of the large group of Massachusetts citizens who have let their representatives on Beacon Hill know of their interest in some sort of international or world government.

A House reversal of the Senate action appears doubtful, however, in view of the fact that the Francis amendment leaves the legislators in the politically safe position of having neither voted for World Federation nor opposed internation co-operation. A lively session is anticipated. **John Bond**

Food Development Is Chamber Topic For Research Day

Unusual research developments in the food field, of importance both to the United States armed forces and to civilians, will be featured at the fifth annual Research Day observance of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, May 13, at the Hotel Statler, it has been announced.

Luncheon speakers are to be Dr. L. V. Burton, Editor of "Food Industries" New York and Albert E. Marshall President of the Rumford Chemical Co. and of the New England Industrial Research Foundation, Inc.

E. C. Johnson, well known in the food fields, a former Vice-President of the Chamber and now Treasurer of the New England Council, will head the general committee. Dr. Lawrence W. Bass, Director of the New England Industrial Research Foundation is Chairman of the Program Committee. Nicholas E. Peterson of the First National Bank of Boston and James H. Walsh of the Chamber are Vice-chairman and Secretary of the general committee, respectively.

Dr. G. J. Esselen of Gustavus J. Esselen, Inc.; John Stokes, President of the Massachusetts Restaurant Association; Prof. William H. Timbie, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Dudley Harmon Executive Vice-President of the New England Council; M. D. Liming, Managing Director of the Chamber; Frederick W. Bliss, General Electric Co.; Roy F. Williams, General Manager, Associated Industries, of Massachusetts, and Eldon C. Shoup, Regional Rationing Officer of the Office of Price Administration, are on the general committee.

Free Fire Defense School Is Planned

Building and plant superintendents and supervisory officials and employees with fire prevention or air raid precaution responsibilities have been invited to attend a free fire defense training school that will be held on four successive Mondays starting May 3 at the Gardner Auditorium in the State House.

Scheduled speakers during the sessions, which are being held under the auspices of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Massachusetts Department of Education and with the co-operation of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, include Horatio Bond, Chief Engineer of the National Fire Protective Association and former Gov. Lewis O. Barrows of Maine.

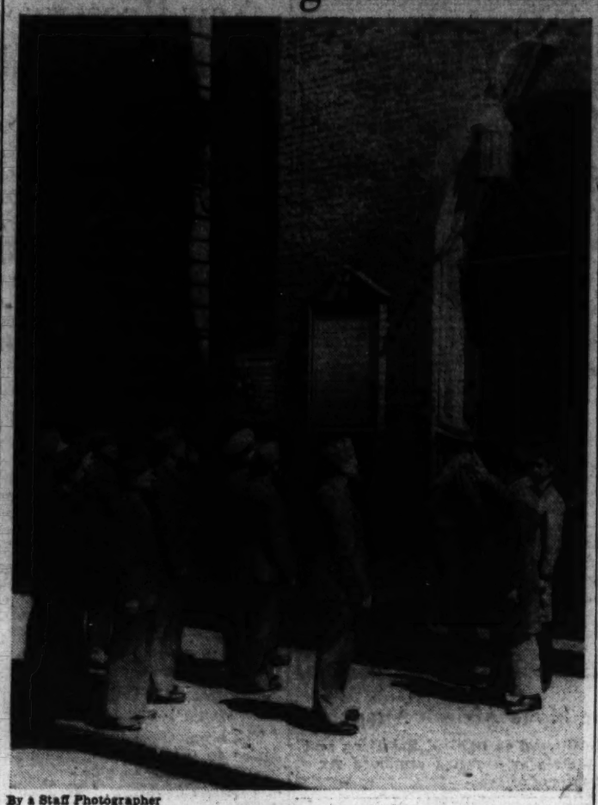
Navigation Course Begins April 28

For those interested in coastwise and cruising navigation, and also for those who require a knowledge of aeronautical navigation and the calculations of practical astronomy, the State Department of Education announces a University Extension Course on Navigation, to begin Wednesday evening, April 28, in Sever Hall, Harvard University.

Instruction will include general information concerning rules of the road—whistle, light, flag, and radio signals; equipment; legal requirements; types and uses of buoys; tides, winds and currents. Subjects taken up are: nautical almanac; navigational instruments, such as the azimuth compass, protractor, vernier, and sextant; the compass; charts, piloting and position plotting; dead reckoning; latitude, longitude; the new navigation; problems based on observations of the sun, planets, stars, or the moon, as opportunity may offer; and the latest and shortest methods of the United States Hydrographic Office, particularly the new H. O. 214.

The course is offered in two parts, each part consisting of eight lectures and an observation meeting. The instructor is Lieut. Thomas W. Roose.

Servicemen Sightseers Afoot



By a Staff Photographer

Newsboys Know Their Historic Facts

Sailors and soldiers touring Boston stop to listen to their "native" guides, Jimmie and Vincent. In the group are two RAF fliers as well as a number of American servicemen.

Boston Sunday Tours Afoot Rare Treat for Servicemen

Sightseers roaming Boston's historic streets these days are largely boys in uniform. Soldiers from Canada, British sailors, Australian and New Zealand fliers, members of the RAF from England, and United States servicemen from distant parts of the nation are more eager to view the sights than are the home folks.

Comforts of sightseeing bus, private car and taxi are gone. Whatever is worth seeing now must be reached on foot, subway, street car or the Elevated Railway—even Cambridge and the hard-to-reach Lexington and Concord, and Wayside Inn in Sudbury. But the interest of the visitor was never keener or more timely with new history being recorded the world over.

Professional barkers who droned the memorized dates, places, and points of interest are gone, for the most part, along with the luxury of travel. The story teller of today is an alert youngster, trained by the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation, or a college professor turned host for the day, or just an average citizen who wants to take his part in "doing something for the boys."

Newsboy Guides Do Good Job

In the servicemen's handbook, "Boston Guide Right" there is a chart called "Points of interest in Boston arranged in order for a walking tour" and a map showing just how to reach each place listed. Now that sightseeing is in the air with the coming of spring's bright days, regularly organized tours have been added to the many scheduled activities of the United Service Organizations-Soldiers and Sailors Committee.

Tours are conducted each Sunday afternoon and the groups start from the Temple Place Servicemen's Center. Guides last Sunday for the Old Boston tour were young Vincent Raso and Jimmie Paci, scrubbed and polished and shining eyed.

There are about as many who choose Cambridge as select old Boston. The Cambridge sightseers, under the leadership of one of the hosts at the Center, go by subway to Cambridge where they are met in front of the "Coop." This tour includes Harvard Yard, the world renowned glass flowers, and old Christ Church. A number of Harvard faculty members co-operate as hosts for the day.

RAF Members in Group

In one of the Cambridge groups were Corporal W. H. Jarratt, RAF, and F. Evans, RAF, both from London, but presently on leave from special duty in Canada. Corporal Jarratt was hopeful that he might also get out to Plymouth because Plymouth, England, is a place he knows well. He told of having prowled around there one night about 11 o'clock describing landmarks to an American friend whose only time in the city was in the dark of night. And Corporal Jarratt has a natural curiosity about the spot where the Pilgrims landed.

Under the guidance of Jimmie and Vincent they set out to see the Old South Meeting House where the Boston Tea Party was organized and the old State House.

At that point the group divided and all but two went to Cambridge. Of these two, one was an ardent camera fan. Keen though his interest was in getting Boston's landmarks, the Old State House, the present State House, the marker on the site of Benjamin Franklin's birthplace, Paul Revere's home, the real picture of the day that he was aiming to get was some of the French sailors we occasionally passed on a street corner.

These sightseeing walks have taken place the past three Sundays, and although the majority chose Cambridge last Sunday, the previous group divided evenly, half to Cambridge and half to historic Boston. All service people, enlisted men, officers, and women in uniform are not only invited but welcomed.

Cambridge Teas Planned Again

So successful were the patriotic teas given at the Cambridge Boat Club last fall that the Cambridge Women's War Savings Staff is sponsoring a similar series this spring. The Boat Club, generously donated by its members, will again be the scene of these lively gatherings at which War Stamps and Bonds serve as admission.

Chinese, Russian, Italian, and other groups have expressed their desire thus to help the sale of bonds and stamps. Each group of hostesses will provide the cakes and pastries most typical of its homeland. Characteristic decorations and costumes will also add interest to the teas. Mrs. A. Randolph Myer and Mrs. Henry Silberman are in charge of the series.

The first tea, a Chinese one, will be held on Tuesday, April 27, from 4 to 6 o'clock, Mrs. Charles Gardner is Chairman, and Mrs. Yuen Ren Chao, Co-chairman. Everyone is invited; the admission is $1 [or more] in War Stamps.

Boston Parley On Public Aid Opens Monday

Public assistance work, including topics dealing with war services and the effect of war on child life, is to be taken up at the three-day Massachusetts Public Assistance Conference on April 26, 27, and 28, at the Hotel Bradford in Boston.

More than 1,000 public and private social workers are expected to attend the Conference, which is being jointly sponsored by the Massachusetts Department of Public Welfare Employees' Association and the Massachusetts Association of Relief Officers.

Main event of the sessions will be a Conference Luncheon on Tuesday at 1 p. m., during which Governor Saltonstall, Mayor Tobin, and local and national social security experts are scheduled to speak.

Monday's sessions are to be inaugurated with two institutes under the direction of Miss Dorothy L. Book, Acting Dean of the Boston College of Social Work.

Two concurrent morning sessions, on Tuesday at 9:45 a. m., are scheduled, one of which will be on the "Impact of the War on Child Life." At the luncheon session which follows, Ewan Clague, Director of the Employment Security Division of the Social Security Board, is scheduled to speak on "Social Security in a World at War," and Prof. Morris B. Lambie of the Graduate School of Public Administration of Harvard University is scheduled to speak on "Intergovernmental Relationships in Social Security Administration."

Wednesday sessions will include a 9:45 a. m. panel on "Administrative and Personnal Programs in Public Welfare," and a 1 p. m. meeting on "Collateral War Service Programs."

Melrose Man Heads Camp Allen

Kenneth Damren of Melrose has been elected President of Camp Allen, Inc.—the camp for blind girls at Bedford, N. H.—at the annual meeting of that corporation held in conjunction with a meeting of the Boston Kiwanis Club at the Hotel Touraine, Boston. Mr. Damren is County Personnel Administrator in the Division of Accounts at the State House.

The Kiwanis Club is now sponsoring the Camp. William Cantor, President of the Boston Kiwanis Club, and Harold A. Crane were elected Vice-Presidents of the Camp. The business meeting was followed by a musical program by eight choristers, three blind and five with impaired vision, all trained singers who are former Camp Allen campers.

Camp Allen was built and opened in 1932 as a result of a conviction of Dr. Edward E. Allen, former Director of the Perkins Institution for the Blind, that it was possible to provide camp life for the blind despite their handicap. The land was given by Dr. George S. Foster of Manchester, N. H.

English Seaman Gets Citation

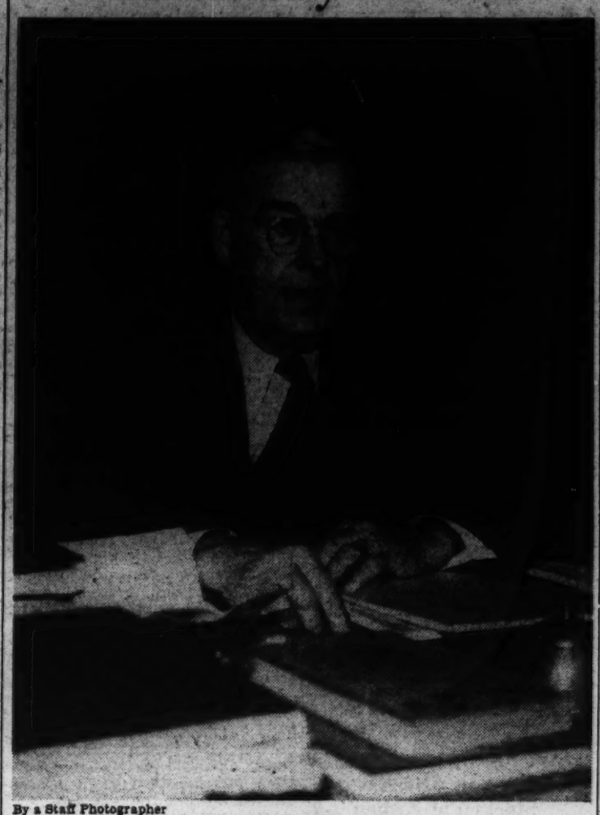
Stanley Powell of Keighley, Yorkshire, England, seaman, rescued by the United States Coast Guard and brought into the port of Boston last August has been cited by the British Government for his good services when his ship was torpedoed, it was learned today.

Seaman Powell, together with five companions, took to life rafts in mid-ocean when a torpedo struck their ship which had fallen behind the rest of its convoy on account of damage.

The men were picked up 15 days later severely affected by cold and lack of water and food.

Seaman Powell made many friends during his stay in Boston, and the news of his appointment as "Member of the Order of the British Empire, Civil Division, for good services in the S. S. Arletta when the vessel was attacked by the enemy," has been received with much pleasure.

Public Safety Advocate



By a Staff Photographer

Dr. Walter R. MacCornack

Massachusetts Institute of Technology's School of Architecture expert who would place control and inspection of Massachusetts buildings in responsible hands under modern building code.

New State Building Code Ready For Action by the Legislature

Continued from Page 1

ble means for enforcing these provisions, the Dean pointed out.

"Believe it or not," the Dean said, "there are communities in Massachusetts with no building codes whatever for the public safety. And there has been no attempt at uniformity in the 60 cities of the Commonwealth where codes do exist."

The Massachusetts code would establish a Division of Buildings in charge of a commissioner as part of the Department of Public Safety. Since the authority of enforcing the provisions of the code would be invested in the commissioner, he should be a man of recognized capabilities and integrity, Dean MacCornack insisted.

"But will not a State code take from the cities the authority to regulate their own buildings?" To this the Dean replied: "The State code will provide only basic protection. The communities will have the right to amend their own codes to meet individual problems."

Saving Money

Of leading significance to Dean MacCornack is the code's promise of saving thousands of dollars to the communities in the erection of new buildings. By setting up minimum standards for safety, clarifying existing enforcement regulations and providing a board of technicians who know what new building materials are being developed, the code will let in less expensive materials heretofore barred by influential manufacturers of conventional materials, the Dean stated.

"It is commonly recognized," he added, "that manufacturers of established products throughout the United States are able to keep other products from competing with them through building code restrictions." He cited one large manufacturer of bricks who managed to obtain specifications for his product in one large city's building code. Another manufacturer said that he could have had the specifications altered "for a stipulated $30,000."

These conditions, said Dean MacCornack, should not be allowed to exist to build up the costs of construction and lead to such disasters as Cocoanut Grove.

"We have tried to obtain complete protection for the public over a period of 20 years in Massachusetts. And now is the time for legislators to act while public pressure is still with them as a result of Cocoanut Grove."

He advised against underestimating the importance of the new code in a Legislature jammed with wartime emergency measures. The code is ready, he said. It needs no further study. Virtually all interests are in favor of its passage. To allow the code to be allocated to a recess commission because of the pressure of business on Beacon Hill, would invite future Cocoanut Grove fires, the Dean warned.

Club Meeting

The Brookline Woman's Club will hold its annual meeting on Monday at Whitney Hall. Polls for the election of officers and department chairmen will be open from 12 until 2:45 p. m.

Mrs. Albion L. White, retiring President, will conduct the meeting following a coffee hour at 1 o'clock. Mrs. James Arthur Came will give a special report on the Red Cross work the Club has done under her directorship during the past year.

Mrs. Harold P. Gurney and Mrs. Georgia H. Morrison, Chairman of the Hospitality Committee, will have charge of the social hour.

FHA Provides Delayed Paying In Conversions

A delayed-payment plan to help householders convert their heating systems from fuel oil to coal this spring and coming summer was announced today by the Federal Housing Administration.

Recognizing the financial hardships involved in altering from oil to coal, the FHA has notified 5,000 private lending organizations of the liberalization of its lending provisions to include heating conversions. Loans can be stretched out over a period of three years, if necessary, at low rates of interest.

At the same time it was announced that initial payments on loans for conversions contracted between April 20 and Sept. 1 can be deferred until Nov. 1 if the entire proceeds of the loan are used for converting to coal or fuels other than oil.

The purpose of the loan is to encourage householders to do their converting while the weather is warm and thus prevent heavy congestion in this type of work in the autumn.

Similar loans now can be obtained for insulation, weatherstripping, storm doors and windows or making other alterations and improvements for conserving fuel oil, it was explained.

The FHA declared that lending institutions are authorized to lend up to $2,500.

Warnings were issued that liberalization of lending provisions to cover this sort of work was not intended for householders with the cash to pay, but was meant for families who could not afford conversion costs in one lump sum.

Professors Till V Plots

LOS ANGELES, April 24 (AP)—Professors at University of California at Los Angeles are tilling 32 Victory garden plots—laid out on the campus.

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Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"Claudia," by Rose Franken. Presented by John Golden. Featuring Frances Starr, Donald Cook, Phyllis Thaxter, Olga Baclanova. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Plymouth—"Cry Havoc," presented by John C. Wildberg. Last play of the season to be given in the Theater Guild subscription series. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Copley—"The Ghost Train," comedy melodrame by Arnold Ridley. Featuring Hal Conklin, Murial Williams, Nat Burns. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.
Boston Opera House—"Carmen," presented by the San Carlo Opera Company. Carlo Peroni, conductor. 8:30. Tomorrow
Boston Opera House—"La Bohème," presented by the San Carlo Opera Company. Carlo Peroni, conductor. 2:30.
Boston Opera House—"Rigoletto," presented by the San Carlo Opera Company. Hans George Schick, conductor. 8:30.
Museum of Fine Arts, Tapestry Gallery—Sixteenth Victory Concert for members of the armed forces and their guests, sponsored by the USO—Soldiers and Sailors Committee. 4.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Concert by the Stradivarius Quartet. Wolfe Wolfsohn, First Violin; Bernard Robbins, Second Violin; Marcel Dick, Viola; Twan d'Archambeau, Cello. 2.
Symphony Hall—Pension Fund Concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor. 3:30.
Jordan Hall—Concert by the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra. Joseph Wagner, conducting with the Apollo Club and Artiss de Volt, harpist. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland. 1:20, 5:30, 9:30. "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman. 3:20, 7:30.
Exeter—"Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas. 1:50, 5, 8:10. "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40.
Fenway—"Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young, Harry Carey, George Tobias. 1:30, 5:15, 9:10. "Dixie Dugan," Lois Andrews. 12:00, 4, 7:55.
Fine Arts—"Mata Hari," Greta Garbo. 2:30, 6, 9:30. "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable, Rosalind Russell. 1, 4:30, 8.
Keith's—"The Invaders," Leslie Howard, Laurence Olivier. 1, 3:45, 6:15, 8:40. "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope, Paulette Goddard. 1, 4:25, 8.
Keith Memorial—"Hitler's Children,"

Bonita Granville, Tim Holt. 9, 11:10 a. m., 1:15, 2:40, 5:55, 8:10, 10:34. "Taxi, Mister," William Mendix, Grace Bradley. 10:25 a. m., 12:40, 2:50, 5:05, 7:20, 9:35.
Metropolitan—"Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne, Jack Oakie. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:55, 9:45. "Desert Victory." 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:50, 8:40.
Modern—"Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 9:40 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6:05, 8:50.
Old South Newsreel—"Road to Tokio," "Right of Way," "More Worlds to Conquer," "Show Horse Cartoons," latest newsreels. Continuous, 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Orpheum—"The Desperadoes," Randolph Scott, Glenn Ford, Claire Trevor. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:55, 7:35, 10:15. "She Has What It Takes," Jinx Falkenberg. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:55.
Paramount—"Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young, Harry Carey, George Tobias. 10:55 a. m., 2:20, 5:45, 9:10. "Dixie Dugan," Lois Andrews. 9:40 a. m., 1:05, 4:30, 7:55.
RKO-Boston—"It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello. 9:15 11:26 a. m., 1:37, 3:48, 5:59, 8:10, 10:21. Stage Show: 10:35 a. m., 12:46, 2:57, 5:08, 7:19, 9:30.
Scollay—"Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. 9:50 a. m., 12:30, 3:50, 6:30, 9:40. "Night Plane from Chungking," Robert Preston, Ellen Drew. 11:35 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:30.
South Station Theater—"Plan for Destruction," "Inside Fighting China," "Two Sapings," "Portrait of a Genius," "Women in Sports," "Family Trouble," latest newsreels and other shorts.
State—"The Desperadoes," Randolph Scott, Glenn Ford, Claire Trevor. 11:40 a. m., 3:15, 6:35, 10. "She Has What It Takes," Jinx Falkenberg. 1:35, 5, 8:30.
Telepix—"Catholics at War," "Orizaba, Mexico," "Diving Daredevils," "Archery," "Naval Aviators," "Geopolitics," two color cartoons, half hour of the latest news. Continuous 10 a. m., to midnight.
Trans-Lux—"Silent Witness," Frank Albertson. 9:30, 11:45 a. m., 2:05, 4:20, 6:45, 9:05. "I Walked With a Zombie," James Ellison, Frances Dee. 10:30 a. m., 12:50, 3:10, 5:30, 7:50, 10.
Tremont—"I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable, Victor Mature. 9:10 a. m., 12:30, 4:30, 8. "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. 10:50 a. m., 2:50, 6:55, 9:35.
Uptown—"Fighting Chetniks," Phillip Dorn, Virginia Gilmore. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 2:40, 6:05, 9:25.
Washington Street Olympia—"Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. 9:00 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:20, 9:25. "Silver Skates," Kenny Baker. 10:50 a. m., 1:55, 5, 8:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.
Allston: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby, Mary Martin. "Cyclone Kid," Don Barry. 1:45, 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. "Black Dragon," 2:40, 9.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Journey for Margaret," Laraine Day, Robert Young. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Ruth Ford.
Coolidge Corner: "China Girl," Gene Tierney. "Margin for Error," Joan Bennett.
Cleveland Circle: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Joan Leslie. "At the Front." 1:45, 8.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. "At the Front." 1:50, 7:50.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. "At the Front." 2, 8
University: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart and Ingrid Bergman.
DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Gallant Lady," H. Hobart, S. Black. "The Ape Man," Bela Lugosi.
Codman Square: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "China Girl," Gene Tierney, Robert Montgomery. 1:45, 8.
Franklin: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "China Girl," Gene Tierney, Robert Montgomery. 1:45, 8.
Strand: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. Cont. 1-11.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Bambi," 2:25, 7:05, 9:40. "Strictly in the Groove," Leon Errol. 2:25, 5:15, 8:05.
Park: "Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, Randolph Scott. "Boogie Man Will Get You," Boris Karloff, Peter Lorre.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. "Quiet Please, Murder," Gale Patrick, George Sanders. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Ice Capades Revue," Richard Denning. "Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan. 2:15, 6:05, 9:45.
MALDEN—Granada: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 2:40, 5:35, 8:35.
Myrtle: "Reveille with Beverly," Ann Miller, William Wright. 1:35, 5:05, 8:15. "Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas. 3:15, 6:25, 9:35.
Orpheum: "Counter Espionage," Warren William, Eric Blore. 2:10, 5:15, 8:20. "The Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35.
Strand: "China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. 3:15, 6:20, 9:25. "One Dangerous Night," Warren William. 1:35, 4, 8:05.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 1:45, 8.
MEDFORD—Medford: "Eyes of the Underworld," Richard Dix, Wendy Barrie. "One of Our Aircraft Is Missing," Godfrey Tearle.
Fellsway: "Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, Randolph Scott. "Daring Young Man," Joe E. Brown.
MELROSE—Melrose: "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett, "Army Surgeon," James Ellison.
NATICK—Colonial: "Margin for Error," Joan Bennett, Milton Berle. "Bambi." 1:45, 8.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. "Friendly Enemies," Charles Ruggles. 2, 8.
NEWTON—Paramount: "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. "Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas. 2, 8.
QUINCY—Quincy: "Dawn of the Great Divide," Buck Jones. "Crime Smasher."
Strand: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby. "Falcon's Brother," George Sanders. 2, 8.
ROSLINDALE—Rialto: "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. "Arabian Nights," Sabu, Maria Montez, Jon Hall.
SOMERVILLE—Central: "Dr. Renault's Secret," Lynn Roberts. "The Traitor Within," Donald Barry, Joan Parker.
Strand: "Night Monster," Bela Lugosi, Irene Hervey. "Heart of the Golden West," R. Rogers, S. Brunette.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "You Were Never Lovelier," Rita Hayworth, Fred Astaire. "Dark Command," Walter Pidgeon. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. 2:00, 7:53. "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. 3:36, 9:20.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. Continuous from 2:15.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "Lucky Legs," Jinx Falkenberg.
Coolidge: "City Without Men," Linda Darnell, Doris Dudley. "Laugh Your Blues Away," Jinx Falkenberg.
WAVERLEY—Strand: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd, H. Walker. "Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan.
WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney. "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. 2:10, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. "Friendly Enemies," Charles Ruggles, Charles Winninger.
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "One Dangerous Night," Warren William, M. Champan. "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee.
WINTHROP—Winthrop and State: "Frankenstein Meets the Wolf Man," Lon Chaney, Bela Lugosi. "Hi, Buddy," Dick Foran, Harriet Hilliard.

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Americans Advance Six Miles

Continued from Page 1

vances of many miles were made in difficult hill country."

A Reuters dispatch from Allied Headquarters said the British First Army had occupied Goubellat, 33 miles southwest of Tunis and eight miles southeast of Medjez-el-Bab.

Allied air attacks were continued "on a heavy scale" throughout April 23 against enemy ground positions, airfields, motor transport, and shipping, the Allied communiqué said.

Flying Fortresses attacked two motor vessels off the Sicilian coast and scored direct hits on one which was left burning.

Railway targets and motor transport at Mateur were attacked by medium bombers.

From all the air attacks the Allies lost six planes, the communiqué said, while eight enemy planes were destroyed.

The Algiers Radio, in a broadcast recorded in London, said two German attacks in the Cap Serrat sector on the coast at the north end of the Allied line also had been beaten back.

The location of Sezket el Kourzia was not immediately clear, but apparently it was in the Bou Arada-Medjez-el-Bab area, as the communiqué mentioned only patrol activity and a local enemy attack on the south front where the British Eighth Army is deployed. The enemy's attack was repulsed, the communiqué said.

This was borne out by the Italian communiqué, recorded in London from a Rome broadcast, which said there was a lull in the battle on the southern front.

On the western side of the Tunisian front, the Italian communiqué said, "the battle flared up violently." The Italians said "enemy armored attacks were smashed by German units."

Germans Building Emergency Wharfs

The British Radio, in a broadcast recorded in New York by CBS, said the Germans are "hastily building emergency wharfs, with boards and beams, along the beaches" south of Cap Bon, apparently for evacuation of German soldiers, and said Allied aircraft already had attacked some of these makeshift facilities.

The broadcast added that the Allies were using Sousse and Sfax on the Tunisian east coast for supply ports.

The fiercest fighting of the Allied compaign in Tunisia occurred April 23 as the British First Army under Lieut. Gen. K. A. N. Anderson crept behind a massed artillery barrage up the slopes of Long-Stop Hill, 28 miles southwest of Tunis, and another near-by hill which guards the route from Medjez-el-Bab through Tebourba to the plain stretching toward Tunis.

The key position at Long-Stop Hill has been a pivot for activity by both Allied and Axis troops since British and American forces were pushed back to Medjez-el-Bab after their drive toward Tunis last November bogged down in the Tebourba area.

Long-Stop Hill probably is the most heavily fortified Axis position on the Tunisian front before the fortress cities of Tunis and Bizerte.

World War Veterans Now Nazi Reserves

By the Associated Press

Germany has fallen back upon middle-aged veterans of World War I for reserves to fill out its modern armies, a Transocean News Agency dispatch said last night in a Berlin Radio broadcast.

The radiocast added that, in addition to the veterans, Germany's new reserves were formed "of untrained civilians of the postwar years and young people who so far have been members of the Hitler youth organization."

Maj. Heinz Rose, Transocean's military correspondent, declared that as a result, German armed forces this summer "will have at their disposal more men than ever before in this war."

Russia:

German Attacks Slacken at Kuban

German counterattacks in the Kuban region of the Caucasus, which in the past few days had approached the intensity of an offensive, have slackened significantly, Russian fornt-line dispatches said.

The dispatches gave no immediate explanation for the cessation of the Nazi attacks, which had been marked by numerous futile charges against Russian lines from the Black Sea coast near Novorossisk, through the Kuban Delta to the coast of the Sea of Azov.

The Germans lost almost 5,000 men and almost 200 planes in less than a week—probably far in excess of the losses they had counted on, Moscow reported.

Russian fliers struck one of their biggest blows of the war April 23 when more than 200 bombers raided Insterburg successfully, the fourth raid on East Prussian cities this month. It began to appear that the Russians and the British-American aviation forces had divided military targets and were working on a definite plan.

The German communiqué, as broadcast by the Berlin Radio and recorded by the Associated Press, said 70 Russian planes were shot down April 22 and 23 with a loss of only four German planes.

Pravda, Communist Party newspaper, discussing the need for skill in repulsing the German Air Force, said that 5,090 planes were shot down by the Russians during their winter offensive and said the German Air Force lost 285 aircraft in attempts to raid Rostov, Krasnodar, and Kursk, all now being held by the Russians.

"Still," said Pravda, "the enemy's air fleet is very strong and is a potent weapon in the hands of the German Command."

Insterburg is a large German commissary base, a concentration point for reserves, and an important rail junction between Königsberg and Riga.

Red Star said the planes arrived precisely on schedule in good weather and encountered heavy ground fire, which soon slackened as bombs saturated the city. The Germans sent up numerous night fighters, but the dispatch said they were "apparently disconcerted by the large number of Soviet planes."

South Pacific:

Liberator Scores Bull's-Eye on Ship

Three Japanese destroyers, protecting a merchant vessel southbound from Kavieng, New Ireland, toward bases sorely needing supplies, watched helplessly on April 22 as a high-flying Liberator bomber started the 8,000-ton ship toward the bottom of the Bismarck Sea.

The speck in the sky scored a bull's-eye with a 500-pound bomb. Flames crackled amidship. Smoke rose 3,000 feet. The ship was going down as the B-24 headed for home.

Kavieng, some 550 miles northeast of the Allies' Port Moresby base, is utilized by the enemy for such heavy concentratipns of ships carrying men and matèriel to New Guinea, that Allied reconnaissance planes watch it almost daily.

It was from Kavieng that the Japanese dispatched the 22-ship convoy completely destroyed by Allied bombers in the Bismarck Sea off New Guinea March 3, 4 and 5. On April 2, 3, and 4, low-flying Allied bombers sank or seriously damaged seven warships and five merchantmen in a concentrated assault on Kavieng.

The Allied communiqué also reported the annihilation on April 16 by advanced Allied ground patrols of an enemy patrol of 20 men within six miles of Salamaua, New Guinea. The surprise attack was made well in front of the main Allied forces, last reported some 100 miles below Salamaua.

Ellice:

Marines Holding Pacific Group

An Associated Press correspondent was with United States Marines and naval forces when they occupied the Ellice Island in the Southwest Pacific some weeks ago. He says the Americans encountered no opposition in establishing themselves in the midst of the tiny coral islands astride the international dateline, just south of the equator and on the south flank of the Japanese-held Gilbert Islands.

A Navy communiqué in Washington April 23 disclosed that the United States had occupied Funafuti in the Ellice group and that enemy bombers raided it April 22. Navy Secretary Frank Knox told a press conference "we've been there for some time and we've got an establishment there," but declined to disclose the time of occupation or the nature of the establishment. Mr. Knox said the Funafuti base had the same value as other island bases guarding the line of communications to Australia, but noted that it was much nearer the scene of active operations than some.

The Ellice group is 750 miles northwest of Pago Pago in Samoa and 575 miles north of Suva in the Fiji Islands.

According to the correspondent, the Marines went ashore on Funafuti, a low strip of palm-covered sand shaped like a boomerang, five miles long and one third of a mile across at the crook, which is the widest part. Funafuti is the biggest of 30 islets forming the Funafuti atoll, which is the best of nine that make up the Ellice group.

The Funafuti atoll incloses a lagoon where seaplanes can be based. Long and flat Funafuti Island might be suitable for an airdrome runway extending the United Nations' aerial search and bomb radius by several hundred miles.

Funafuti has a population of about 350 light-skinned Samoan-type natives and normally only one European—a British colonial officer.

A British captain reported the discovery of Funafuti in 1819, but neither Ellice nor the Gilberts were under any special jurisdiction until the British proclaimed a protectorate over them in 1892.

In Burma:

Japanese Shipping Harried by RAF

Japanese water transport in the Magwe and the Mayu Peninsular areas of Burma were shot up April 23 by RAF planes, and Peinbon and two other Japanese-occupied villages in the upper Chindwin Valley were bombed, a New Delhi British communiqué said.

In land fighting, clashes between the armies northeast of Alethangaw, on the Arakan front, were reported, with casualties inflicted on the enemy, but the general situation remains unchanged, it was said.

Allies Inch Ahead in Tunisia

By a Staff Artist

Stubborn Axis Defense Slows African Attack

The battle line moves slowly northward as British, American and French forces continue to pick their way through stubborn Axis defenses. Arrows represent main points of attack.

Guadalcanal Under Change Into Strong American Base

Continued from Page 1

water, there is new access to once-isolated battlefields.

Further up the coast, heavy action zones are easily identified by desolated palm groves where artillery and naval shellfire have lopped off acres of trees. Piles of Japanese equipment still wait beside the road for gathering by patrols whose sole occupation is scouring battle areas for salvage matériel.

There are still places where foxholes are littered with grenades, clips of rifle ammunition, small arms, and other equipment left behind by the fleeting Japanese. But souvenir seekers have done a thorough job in the more accessible fields.

Brisk Souvenir Business

It is claimed that a Marine could snatch a Japanese officer's sword before he hit the ground, and the flourishing business in souvenirs leads one to believe it might be so. There is a brisk trade in rifles, dispatch cases, helmets, and other bits of equipment that are not commandeered by the authorities.

The Japanese battle flag is the most coveted of memoirs. They are getting so scarce now that it requires close scrutiny to distinguish between the real thing and the parachute-silk replicas manufactured and lettered in Japanese characters by a few enterprising troopers who have "gone into the business." This busy "black market"—doing business mostly with ships that call during the day—will sell a Japanese rifle for $40, a helmet for $10, and a bayonet for $5.

Beyond Kokombona the natives are beginning to return to the village from which they fled when the Japanese landed.

Barefooted Melanesians, in cotton skirts, their mop of bushy hair stuck with a comb, take on a new air of importance as they sport an Army shirt and perhaps a Sam Browne belt. They may be found sometimes guiding the patrols which still scour northern reaches of jungle for remnants of Japanese soldiery. Others work in camps building roads in their own leisurely fashion.

They will have one day a far greater stake in this growing Army metropolis which is bringing a far greater degree of civilization to them than they have ever known before. For aside from the immediate military importance of Guadalcanal and neighboring Purvis Bay, the area may well become one of the biggest of United States peacetime bases in the South Pacific.

Truman Committee to Probe Delay in Navy's Escort Ships

Continued from Page 1

aviation gasoline had been lost because of what he considered too generous priorities granted to the synthetic rubber program. He said the division of materials had been approved by Economic Stabilization Director James F. Byrnes. When asked whether he had taken the issue to President Roosevelt, he replied, "I don't like to keep running to the President with things."

Nelson's Opinion

Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, who, along with Mr. Byrnes, was responsible for the allocations, has described the rubber program as "comparable in urgency and importance" with the programs for high-octane gasoline, airplanes, merchant ships, and escort vessels."

The big production programs compete with one another for alloy, steel, copper, aluminum and such finished equipment as valves, heat exchangers and blowers.

Answering Mr. Jeffers' demand for an investigation, the Truman Committee has announced that it will call Mr. Nelson, Mr. Ickes, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Jeffers and Undersecretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal before it for questioning next week.

In the meantime, Mr. Nelson has tried to settle the dispute outside of a public forum by calling the complainants into conference. Mr. Jeffers, out of the city on an inspection trip, was unable to attend.

Before the rubber-gasoline-escort vessel controversy subsides it is expected to bring the whole question of civilian versus military supply into the limelight for reconsideration.

Attention to Civilians

Mr. Nelson, at the present time, is giving more attention to the civilian, having just named three new members to the War Production Board in a move to provide a stronger voice for the civilian. The new members are Mr. Ickes, Joseph B. Eastman, Director of Defense Transportation, and Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission. Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown was already a member of the Board.

President Roosevelt, meanwhile, has given Mr. Ickes new powers over coal production and distribution, naming him head of a new Solid Fuels Administration for War. He now has the same powers over coal as he has over oil, including authority to ration, if and when it becomes necessary.

The President also issued an executive order intended to clarify the division of authority between War Food Administrator Chester C. Davis and Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard. Rather than setting up a line of demarcation between their two jobs, the White House order makes it possible for the two men to share each other's authority when necessary. Mr. Davis described the order as erasing, rather than drawing lines and added that it necessitated he and Mr. Wickard work in harmony if a test of authority is not to arise. If it does, the issue will have to be taken by the President.

Holland Resorts Now Mass of Forts

Recorded by CBS

NEW YORK, April 24 — A Dutchman, who has just escaped to England reports, that "all coastal resorts in Holland are now barely recognizable, with concrete walls everywhere and houses knocked down all over the place to clear the ground for battle" the London Radio said yesterday.

The British radiocast, recorded here, added that "in one of Holland's most popular resorts, Scheveningen, this Dutchman describes the holiday hotels as looking like 'miniature fortresses.'"

Wallace Is Now Homeward Bound

BARRANQUILLA, Colombia, April 24 (AP)—Homeward bound, Henry A. Wallace, Vice-President of the United States, halted here yesterday to place the first stone of a monument to George Washington, after visiting the Inter-American Meteorological School at Medellin and touring the farm regions about that town.

In dedicating the new monument, Mr. Wallace compared the first American President with Simon Bolivar, the South American liberator, but he said Bolivar had a "more prophetic" perception of the Pan Americanism of the future than did Washington.

U. S. Exerts New Pressure On Finland

Continued from Page 1

Anglo-American world. It is obvious that if Finland succumbs America will be forced, albeit with great reluctance, to add Finland to its list of official enemies. It was defensive in the sense that it represented a move to save the bulk of the Legation staff from the internment which befell the American staff at Vichy when the Germans finally move to Helsingfors.

The German move obviously is dictated by two motives. The first and most important is to save the carefully nurtured appearance of a Europe united against the Allies under German leadership. Finland is the most respectable member of the German bloc and the one which retains the largest measure of self-determination. It is the only one which now dares retain diplomatic relations with the United States. Should it break away, it would be a major blow to the prestige of the whole German show. It might very easily start a procession of resignations, for the Balkan countries are growing increasingly restless.

Wants Finns in Battle

The other German reason is the desire to shift more of the military burden of the war on troops of satellite countries. The Finnish Army is excellent. It has been resting and recuperating for over a year. Its return to active battle would make it possible for the Germans to withdraw some of the divisions they now have in Northern Finland. It also would force the Russians to maintain larger forces on the Finnish front and therefore reduce the strength available to meet the Germans on the main Russian fronts.

Both this German pressure on Finland and the tenacity of German resistance in Tunisia point to coming events. American diplomatic pressure on Finland and Allied strategy is attempting to harass and delay German plans for a big summer offensive, presumably in Russia. German emphasis this week was on a scale of resistance and of counter measures which would free their hands from the restraints of these measures on their own offensive plans.

What happened in the Far Pacific belonged to an entirely different war, with only a vague connection. Any major Japanese move would be of enormous assistance to Germany at this time. But there is no reason to believe that what Japan does will be dictated by anything but strictly Japanese interest. That does not reduce the strong probability that Japan is preparing a new blow in the Pacific. Events of this week indicated the American Navy has this acutely in mind and that it is conscious particularly of the weakest point in our Pacific chain of islands.

Next Japanese Move

The significant action on our part was a Navy bombing raid on the island of Nauru which lies in the middle of the open channel running south from Truk to Fiji and Samoa. Japan tended to confirm the possibility that the next naval action of this war may be in that channel by raiding an American outpost on the Island of Funafuti in the Ellice group.

Such a Japanese move would be flanked on the west by American air bases from Guadalcanal through the New Hebrides down to New Caledonia. But there is little in the way of air bases on the eastward side of the channel to harass it. By keeping to the eastward side of the channel, a Japanese fleet would be safe from heavy American land-based air attack until within range of Fiji and Samoa themselves.

This is the part of the Pacific worth watching now.

'Hold-Line' Order C. I. O. Talks Listed

DETROIT, April 24 (AP)—International officers of the United Automobile Workers [Congress of Industrial Organizations] announced yesterday plans for a series of conferences of representatives of A. U. W.-C. I. O. local unions to discuss President Roosevelt's recent "hold-the-line" executive order on manpower and wages.

Delegates from almost 400 Michigan locals will meet in Detroit May 1 and 2, the announcement said. Dates for other conferences were listed as follows: May 3, Wisconsin; May 5, Indiana; May 5, New York; Connecticut, and sections of Pennsylvania; May 7, Ohio, at Columbus; May 9, California, at Los Angeles; May 9, Middle West and Southern states, location undecided.

The International Executive Board of the Union has announced it plans a special meeting at Washington April 28 to discuss attempts to obtain modification of the order.

Report on Bolivia Goes Far In Aiding Exploited Groups

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 24—A report and a precedent that goes far toward implementing the "Good Neighbor" policy in the direction of sympathy for exploited Latin-American economic groups is contained in the findings of the Joint United States-Bolivian Investigating Commission just published here, which has aroused curiosity all through South America.

Nineteen miners were killed and 30 wounded when troops suppressed a recent strike in the Patino Bolivian tin mines that are now working at top speed to supply war-needed tin for the United States and its Allies.

Local correspondents promptly cabled to the United States that the strike was "Nazi" and "Communist" inspired. Those conversant with Bolivian conditions did not believe the explanation. And the Government anxiously scanned the matter, fearing its supply of precious tin and other Bolivian exports like tungsten would be cut off.

Even more important was the danger of bad feeling throughout the growing labor movement in Mexico and other Latin-American countries, where Nazi propaganda has made "Yankee imperialism" a symbol of the exploitation of the masses.

Unique Expedient

To meet the situation a unique expedient was employed. A Joint Labor Commission from the United States and Bolivia were sent into the area involved. It was understood that the Commission would merely report: it would lose all authority after having made its survey. No strings were tied to the proposal and Bolivia accepted. The report has been published almost simultaneously with President Roosevelt's visit to Mexico.

The Commission makes no bones about the conditions it has discovered in Bolivia. Workers, mostly native Indians, live in miserable hovels: on a bare subsistence wage under conditions almost feudal. The question is what can be done about it.

In winning the confidence of Bolivia to accede to such an investigation, the implicit assumption is that the United States will aid in bettering the conditions, which can only be done by improving trade with the United States and opening up economic avenues that will raise living standards.

Not specifically gone into is another factor, that the fat profits from the war-swollen trade in tin and other Bolivian products are only indirectly trickling into the hands of the Bolivian Indians who do the work, sometimes at an elevation of 10,000 to 14,000 feet, and that contrasted to their wretched pay, bad food and living conditions sharply limiting life expectancy are great fortunes being amassed by the mine owners.

Report Unanimous

In the American delegation were Calvert Magruder, U. S. Circuit Court Judge, Robert J. Watt: A. F. of L., Martin Kyne, C. I. O., Charles R. Hook, Jr., Rustless Iron & Steel Corporation, Alfred Giardino, Department of Labor, Robert E. Mathews, Board of Economic Warfare. They joined with a large number of Bolivian experts and sociologists. The report was unanimous.

The report states that trade union activities do not "pursue a free and normal course in Bolivia." Only by collective bargaining, in the long run, the group declares, can the full play of industrial democracy be assured.

Workers conditions are tragic. In a population 75 per cent illiterate, workers homes, in the tin areas, are 'forlorn, overcrowded, unhygienic and lack in elementary sanitary facilities." In La Paz factories there is use of child labor and absence of normal safety devices.

In the tin mines the report found that "every year from 8 to 9 per cent of the miners are incapacitated permanently by occupational diseases, primarily silicosis."

Sharp Contrast

In sharp contrast to Nazi propaganda that Yankee "imperialism" seeks to suppress the masses of Latin America is the report's comment:

"The best assurance that the workers will receive a fair deal is a well organized labor movement under responsible leadership. In general, trade union development in Bolivia is at a primitive stage. A slow process of education here is indispensable. The better educated and better instructed the rank and file, the more effective and responsible will be the organization, and the greater chance that competent and sober leadership will emerge from the organized mass. When such a labor movement has arrived at maturity, there is less likelihood of dangerous manipulation of the workers by demagogic politicians."

These comments seem to apply as well to the United States as to Bolivia!

The commission makes far-reaching recommendations for the assistance from the United States of technical aid, engineers, teachers, health and sanitary experts, and for provisions for giving training in the United States to Bolivian teachers and technicians. Housing, education, health, and all sorts of labor matters are covered in the report, which is a unique document in view of its detached, helpful and international character. Recommendations are made for continuing United States assistance. It is an example of a good-will policy extended to a smaller country without imperialistic strings.

The Bolivian members of the commission insert at the end of the report an "addenda," expressing the belief that "the solution of social problems depends primarily on a sound economic basis." In the conviction "that a better price for Bolivia's raw material exports would automatically lead to an improvement in the living conditions of the working classes and of the people in general," they recommend that their government "take the necessary steps to obtain a revision of the prices of such raw materials."

Plant Rest Period Is Canadian Issue

OTTAWA, April 24 (AP)—C. D. Howe, Munitions Minister, told the House of Commons April 22 he had instructed Ralph Bell, Director General of Aircraft Production, to close down the Canadian Pacific Air Lines overhaul plant at New Westminster, B. C., until the workers agreed to work through the eight-hour shift without a 10-minute rest period.

Mr. Howe said there had been a request from the Boeing plant near New Westminster for a 15-minute rest period, the request being based on the fact that the workers at the C. P. R. overhaul plant enjoyed a 10-minute rest in each eight-hour shift.

No other eight-hour shift workers in Canada enjoyed the privilege, said Mr. Howe, and the Department instructed that it should be ended at the overhaul plant. The response was a 15-minute sit-down strike.

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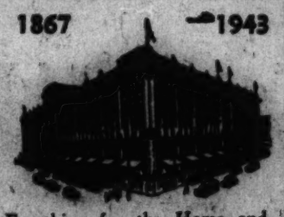
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Puerto Rico Sugar Crop Tests Public Ownership

By John Beaufort
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the United States Forces in the Atlantic

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico—Puerto Rico is harvesting one of the most important sugar crops in the Island's 400-year history. It is the first crop to be cut under the regulations which last year converted the No. 1 industry from a private enterprise into a public utility. This year's crop well may determine what sugar is going to mean to the economic future of Puerto Rico's nearly 2,000,000 population.

Until July, some 100,000 workers will be leveling with slick machettes the green acres. Night and day, the Island's 40 "centrales" will grind millions of tons of cane brought by oxcart, truck, and narrow-gauge railway from stubbled fields of more than 11,000 farms. But behind the familiar scenes are new and unfamiliar laws which have drastically changed the relationship of government, labor, and industry to sugar.

Principal among the changes are:

1. That the Insular Legislature has put teeth into the provision of the original Organic Act of 1900 which prohibited corporations from owning more than 500 acres of land.

2. That the sugar industry has been made a strictly regulated public industry.

3. That wages of sugar workers have been increased. Actually, wages have been rising steadily for 10 years.

"Humanizing" Industry

A Government representative called the new program "humanizing" the industry.

An industry man said, "They're going to wreck sugar."

Whoever may be right, there is no doubt that the new laws will have the widest possible effect. Sugar dominates this small, overcrowded island. The harvest last year was 10,000,000 tons, which became 1,100,000 tons of sugar, and earned close to $80,000,000. This means that Puerto Rico produced enough cane to give everyone in the United States an ounce of sugar every day in 1942—Sundays and holidays excepted.

Sugar represents close to a $200,000,000 investment, is cultivated on 300,000 acres, employs more people than any other single industry, buys rice and beans for 1,000,000 Puerto Rican tables, pays dividends in far-away New York and Massachusetts, and contributes an increasing amount annually to an expanding insular budget.

Laws Overlooked

Sugar men are not mollified by the fact that the new laws were made possible by a United States Congressional act which has been virtually ignored in the 40 years since it was passed. When the United States occupied Puerto Rico in 1898, the door was so wide open to welcome new investment that violation of the 500-acre provision was cheerfully overlooked. Even as recently as 1941, former Puerto Rican Attorney General George A. Malcolm offered to "consider any plan of reorganization which might be evolved by any of the corporations" that suddenly found themselves afoul of the revived 500-acre law.

Although the United States Supreme Court has upheld the 500-acre provision, legal controversy continues. Several cases now are in the courts. Among the most important are Government actions which seek, in one case, to extend the 500-acre act to companies which so far have not been affected and, in another, to enforce the rulings of the Public Service Commission. The second case may become a test of the Sugar Utilities Act. Meanwhile, the Insular Legislature is considering a bill to bring partnerships under the 500-acre law, thus making thousands of new acres available for public control.

Judge Benjamin Ortiz, President of the Public Service Commission, says of its activities: "We are following a cautious policy and we are imbued with a high and delicate sense of responsibility. Our purpose is not to destroy the industry but to regulate in such a manner as to secure a more just distribution of the product of the industry, guaranteeing also to the sugar mills a reasonable benefit."

Controversy Unabated

This assurance notwithstanding, the sugar controversy continued unabated. Nearly everybody with whom one discusses Puerto Rico's sugar history agrees that the industry has increased employment on the Island, produced richer crops with its new and efficient methods, raised the standard of living, increased the wealth and income of the people, and served their needs better than any other industry here. Beyond these broad areas of consent, however, there is little agreement.

The industry claims that its company stores, now prohibited by law, were a convenience to the worker. The Government insists that the stores were a means of enslaving the workers by allowing them to buy on credit and get into perpetual debt.

The big owners, according to one of their reports, have provided 12,000 homes rent-free to laborers. The government replies that these houses often were a means of keeping labor dependent, of forcing workers into a poor bargaining position, and that they were used to exert political and even religious pressure on the peons.

One of the chief effects of the 500-acre-law enforcement is the Government's land-redistribution program, by which it hopes to make the peons independent holders.

The industry says that the 15 cents an hour paid workers here up to 1939 was "higher than the wages for farm labor in the entire South." Nevertheless, the new Administration, led by Popular Democratic Senator Luis Muñoz Marin, has raised wages to a minimum of 20 cents an hour.

The industry says that it has been liberal in its treatment of colonos, the independent farmers who sell to the big centrales. Judge Ortiz replies that the centrales have "exercised in many cases their superior economic power to impose contractual conditions upon the colonos."

A publication of the Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico states that the island's sugar mills and mill plantations earned an average of 5.4 per cent annually on their net worth from 1921 to 1939. Esteban A. Bird, former chief of the Economic Research Section of the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration, writes that, from 1920 to 1935, the three centrales which produced a third of the Island's sugar "paid dividends and . . . accumulated a surplus amounting to over $80,000,000" and "on various occasions declared stock dividends of 100 per cent and more."

Many Controversies

These illustrations are neither exhaustive nor conclusive. They do not go into the question of which groups own the most and best lands—the corporations or the individual farmers. They do not take up the debated point of whether or not the corporations have allowed squatters on their lands to cultivate subsistence crops on idle acreage. They do not consider the ever-recurring topic of absentee ownership. But they do indicate the extent and nature of the controversy.

Sugar men say that capital is being "frightened away" by new and increased taxes, by the redistribution of land and its profits, by announcements of Government-sponsored co-operatives, and by what has been described by more than one sugar man as "authoritarianism." Allowing the industry to keep its centrales is not enough, according to James R. Beverley, former Governor of Puerto Rico and now a prominent sugar lawyer.

"The profit is in the land and always has been," he said.

Population Increase

Asked why, even with Government subsidies of $10,000,000 a year, sugar has not done a better job of alleviating Puerto Rico's poverty, sugar men reply that no industrial effort can keep up with the population, which has been doubling every 40 years since the 18th century. According to Mr. Beverley, "the situation is hopeless."

To this observer, the new scheme of things in Puerto Rico looks like a move away from industrial paternalism to governmental paternalism or perhaps a mild socialism. The effects of the New Deal and of the present world-wide revolution are clearly apparent. Many of the issues appear to have become obscured by bitterness and intransigeance on both sides.

Puerto Ricans have yet to prove whether—even with close Federal guidance and much Federal financial help—they are capable of becoming co-operative entrepreneurs on the one hand and independent small farmers on the other. The present economic experiments, while not unanimously approved on the Island, are backed by sufficient political support to assure their continuance beyond this harvest and probably for several harvests to come. Social and economic planning evidently will not fail for want of a test in Puerto Rico.

Field Weapon of a Famous 'Army'

The Salvation Army

Salvation Army Mobile Canteen at British Airfield

One of the many mobile canteens throughout the world operated for United Nations servicemen by the Salvation Army. This one is serving men at an English airfield.

Salvation Army Units Bringing 'Home Abroad' to Servicemen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 17—As in World War I, the Salvation Army today is serving American and Allied soldiers on every war front throughout the world, extending comforts, recreation, food and good cheer to the men at, and behind, the battle lines. The welcoming red Salvation Army shield on mobile canteens, permanent quarters, hostels, and recreation rooms in the United States, Alaska, Britain, Ireland, Australia, China, the jungles of New Guinea, and the North African desert invite battle-weary fighters into a "home far from home."

This Army without guns, carrying on its campaign for good morale, has lived up to the pledge of its international leader, Gen. George L. Carpenter, in a press interview here a few days after war broke out in Europe three and a half years ago that the organization would bring "moral and spiritual influence" to bear on the men in the trenches.

Its work has not been undertaken without loss. The international headquarters of the Salvation Army and the British Isles headquarters, which faced each other in London, were destroyed completely by German bombs in May, 1941, although, without fatalities; an undisclosed number of Salvation Army workers have been captured by Axis armies and now are interned, and its French branch was dissolved by the Nazis last March.

Facilities in Australia

Hostels operated by the Salvation Army in key Australian cities are popular with American and other fighting men. Soldiers, sailors, marines, and airmen are provided with beds, showers, and shaving facilities, tailoring service and recreational equipment, all for approximately 50 cents a night in American money. In addition, there are many Salvation Army lounges and recreation rooms in Melbourne and Sydney, where American twangs and drawls mingle with broad Australian vowels to the click of Ping-Pong balls and the rhythm of music.

Australian Salvation Army workers not only operate "Red Shield" center and hostels in large cities, but have followed United Nations armies to the front lines.

Maj. Albert Moore, Australian member of the "gunless Army," followed American and Australian troops into New Guinea, setting up a tent and a shelter built of bark halfway between the coast and the topmost heights of the Owen Stanley Range where fierce battles were raging, offering comfort, food, and a warm welcome to fighters going to the front and wounded headed back to the coast.

Canteen at Front

Capt. Charles Cross, another Australian Salvation Army worker, established a canteen within 500 yards of enemy landing positions at Milne Bay, New Guinea, supplying food and hot drinks to the fighters and helping chaplains tend the wounded.

On the burning sands of the Iraq Desert, Maj. Harry Saunders and Capt. David Durman set up canvas tents which were the one link with civilization for the men who lived months in the desert. Since games and radios were out of the question in that remote place, community sings and concerts were arranged.

In the United States and Hawaii, the Salvation Army co-operates with the United Service Organizations. Within an hour after the first bomb fell on Pearl Harbor, Salvation Army workers were serving hot drinks and doughnuts to Hawaii's fighting forces—and have been at it ever since.

Tailoring Service

In Juneau, Alaska, Mrs. R. B. Lesher, the first white woman Salvation Army worker there, has has started a tailoring service to help out the men in addition to the usual recreational and other services. Before her arrival, the one tailor in town was so rushed that the men often had to wait three weeks for simple alterations on their uniforms.

A mobile canteen operating in Newfoundland has traveled more than 10,000 miles and served more than 60,00 men in isolated places, and a modern grocery store under Salvation Army supervision has helped the families of servicemen living there.

In Canada and Great Britain, the Salvation Army operates more than 350 Red Shield centers for the troops and more than 2,200 workers serve British and American fighters in the British Isles, the Dominions, and the Middle East.

Restaurant in Algiers

In Algiers, Algeria, American and British authorities have asked the Salvation Army to take over a big restaurant in the middle of the City to feed thousands of servicemen, cafeteria style.

On the American home front, the Salvation Army operates 139 U. S. O. units, and a number of mobile canteens, bringing recreational facilities to thousands of servicemen in military and naval posts and battle stations. Aside from the U. S. O. units and canteens, there are more than 100 Red Shield clubs and units all over the United States.

More than 50,000 women are participating in the Salvation Army's war-service activities. They serve in canteens, drive mobile units, visit soldiers in hospitals, spend their spare time in the homey tasks of sewing and keeping cookie jars filled in Salvation Army and U. S. O. canteens.

Tokyo Pledge to Burma Tarnished

By Selden Menefee
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Japanese propaganda in Occupied Asia has taken a new turn with the promise of qualified independence to Burma within the year.

There is reason to believe that Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo's original promise of self-rule for Burma, on Jan. 28, was a military expedient to help rally Burmese resistance against the British force then driving toward Akyab. But the long-range propaganda value of the move was so quickly apparent that it has subsequently been steadily developed in radiocasts to all Occupied Asia and India as well as Burma, according to reports of the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service of the Federal Communications Commission made available by the Office of War Information.

The conditions of Burma's "independence," as outlined by General Tojo in a speech to the Diet on March 25, make it clear that Burma would be no more free than "Manchukuo" even if the Japanese promise is made good. General Tojo's main points were:

1. Burma is to co-operate fully with Japan as a member of the "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

2. "Japan desires the political organization of Burma to be made simple and effective."

3. The "new Burma" will not include the Shan and Karenni areas in the north.

Control of Vital Road

Japan would thus retain its influence in Burma, through its army and probably through "advisers"; Burma's economy would be bound to the Japanese orbit, and the areas which control the Burma Road would remain in Japanese hands.

These limitations have not discouraged the Japanese from making full propaganda capital from General Tojo's promise. The current visit of the Burmese puppet premier, Dr. Ba Maw, to Japan has been played up with great fanfare on all beams. The details of his itinerary and the courtesy paid him by Japanese officials have been alternated on the Tokyo Radio with quotations from Dr. Ba Maw on Japan's strength, reference to Burmese co-operation during the Japanese invasion, and praise for the speed with which Japan is extending "independence" to Burma.

For Indian ears, Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani declared at a banquet he gave for Dr. Ba Maw in Tokyo: "It is and must be an important mission and responsibility of New Burma to Greater East Asia to give light and hope to the 400,000,000 Indians who are still groaning under the tyranny of British domination."

Tokyo says in English, Hindustani and Urdu radiocasts to India: "It is not too much to say that Burma's revival will impart a powerful stimulus to the anti-British movement in India."

Docile People Helpful

The new Japanese line has a continuing military as well as propaganda value. Burma is under constant bombing attack by the United Nations. The British forces in Southeast Burma have been driven back, but large Allied forces still line the Indian and Chinese frontiers. If the United Nations make a concerted attempt to recapture the Burma Road, a docile Burma will be a great advantage to Japan.

The belief that military considerations are foremost in motivating Japan's new policy is borne out by the stress placed on Burma's strategic importance by the Tokyo Radio. Tokyo also describes the reorganization and "unification" of the Burmese Defense Army, made up of various "fifth column" elements which supported the Japanese during the Burma campaign.

U. S. Bombers Set Fires Near Rangoon

By the Associated Press

New Delhi, India, April 24

United States Liberators attacked Rangoon again on the night of April 22, bombing the Thilawa oil refinery south of the city, and setting three large fires in the Mahlwagon railroad yards which were visible for 25 miles, a United States communiqué announced today.

Two formations carried out the raid on the railroad yards, the communiqué said, and the biggest fire spread over an area the size of three city blocks. Five more large fires were started in near-by warehouses.

The Defense Army's Rangoon Cadet School graduated its first class of "probationary officers" early this month.

The Japanese apparently hope that their new policy will result in the "pacification" of dissident Burmese who have been antagonized by the looting and rapine of the Japanese Army, as reported by refugees who subsequently escaped from Burma.

On April 4 the Tokyo Radio announced the Japanese military had at last obtained the "active co-operation" of 11 chiefs of the Kachin tribes of the Kukawng area, at the cost of "donations of rice, salt, sugar and medical services." But on the same day the Chungking Radio said that the Kachin tribesmen, who have been called the best guerrilla fighters in the world, had killed 600 Japanese in Northwest Burma and caused the death of 500 more by reporting the location of Japanese troops to the Allied air forces. Chungking's source was a Scotsman who had just arrived in China from the Burmese jungles.

Economic conditions in Burma continue to be bad, although the Japanese Radio claims they are improving. The country's rice harvest, it is predicted, will be 70 per cent of prewar harvests instead of 50 per cent as previously announced, according to the Domei news agency.

The Rangoon Radio said on April 6 that all old currency was to be withdrawn and replaced by new notes linked to the Japanese military yen, indicating that an inflationary condition exists.

Meanwhile, Japan has frankly stated its plans for exploiting Burma's resources, independence or no independence. Cotton production, now a million koku yearly, is to be doubled in the next five years for the benefit of Japan.

Lieut. Gen. Reikichi Tada, on returning from Burma recently, told the Japanese people that Burmese deposits of lead, copper, nickel, cobalt, tungsten, sapphire, quartz and mica offer "promising prospects." He stressed the undeveloped resources of that part of Burma which extends down the Malayan peninsula. Finally, he predicted that the distance from Japan to Burma would be shortened by the construction of a 600-kilometer highway from North Burma to French Indo-China, to be called the "Greater East Asia Highway." Chinese labor would be used on the project, he said.

Disposable Tanks Add to Plane Range

DAYTON, Ohio, April 24 (AP)—Development of plastic auxiliary fuel tanks which can be dropped when empty has progressed to a point where many single-seater pursuit planes can make most of the water hops between the United States and present combat zones.

Officers at Wright Field, huge experimental laboratory for military aviation, reported recently that numerous fighter ships, particularly the speedy P-38's, are being ferried direct to the theaters of operation in this manner. With many others being delivered from aircraft carriers far at sea, a huge shipping problem is being solved, officers said, and only a minority now must be crated on decks of merchant ships for long trips.

Officers reported that a light, inexpensive plastic tank had been worked out. As soon as it empties, the pilot drops it into the ocean.

Nazi Answer on Sub Shelling Unsatisfactory to Sweden

STOCKHOLM, April 24 (AP)—The Swedish Foreign Office considers the German answer to its protest against the shelling of the Swedish submarine Draken as unsatisfactory, it was reported authoritatively last night.

The German answer, which asserted that the Swedish submarine brought on the shelling by maneuvering in an "incomprehensible" manner, was said to be of a nature which required further discussion.

The German Government, claiming that the actions of the Draken led the commander of the German steamship Altkirch to believe that the submarine was an enemy craft, suggested in its note that the Swedish Government give proper order to its submarine commanders to avoid similar incidents, it was said.

The Germans said nothing about the Swedish submarine Ulven, which was lost the same day with 33 men on board.

Britannica Board Votes Fellowships

CHICAGO (AP)—Seven members of the new Board of Directors of the Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc., representing ownership of the reference work by the University of Chicago, had voted to establish from 15 to 20 fellowships at the University.

Recipients of the fellowships will assist faculty advisory committees in the work of continuous annual revision of the encyclopedia.

E. H. Powell was re-elected President of the Britannica.

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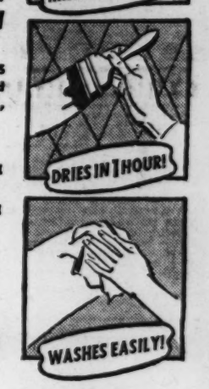

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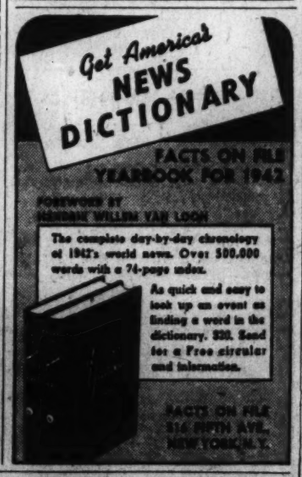
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China Continues to Add More Schools In Spite of Towering Difficulties

By Guenther Stein

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chungking

The broadening and improvement of education for the masses and its deepening in the middle strata of society remain one of the greatest and most difficult tasks of China. The magnitude of the problem can scarcely be imagined by those in America who are in touch with the most highly educated representatives of modern China, many of whom are well versed not only in Chinese but also in western culture and knowledge.

It is true that the present government has from the very beginning laid emphasis on the spread of education and that its efforts instead of suffering from the war have actually been stimulated by it. The success is considerable. Yet the insufficiencies of education in all its aspects are probably still the greatest single handicap to the execution of government policies in practically every sphere.

One of the main reasons why the advance of education in China is beset with exceptional difficulties lies in the complicated character of the traditional Chinese script. Instead of acquiring the basis for unrestricted reading by means of learning a short alphabet, the Chinese who is to be enabled to read the newspaper without having to guess the meaning of any word or phrase has to know at least 3,000 intricate ideographs apart from several thousand combinations.

Additional Set

In order to have a wider scope of intelligent reading he has to master a large additional set of characters and especially of combined terms for each separate field for economics or any of the branches of natural science and technology, whether philosophy, history, poetry, or any specialized section of modern knowledge. Primary school education is devoted to the teaching of more and even more ideographs, to the exclusion of almost everything else. Only the graduates of colleges and universities can be regarded as literate to a full extent.

Apart from the fact that the intricacies of the traditional Chinese script absorb most of the pupil's time in Primary and Middle Schools and remain a source of difficulty even to High School students who want to widen the scope of their reading in a more than superficial way, the ideographs with their ancient associations of meaning do not lend themselves to a clear and simple expression of modern thought but make for much vagueness and ambiguity. For example, the ideographs developed in close association with ancient moral philosophy. As a consequence they inevitably carry certain connotations of ancient thought into even the most modern textbook.

Teacher Shortage Serious

A second cause of China's educational difficulties is the lack of teachers, and especially of teachers whose qualities are adequate to their difficult task of making the best of the limited time that is left beyond the instruction of their pupils in mere reading. This is largely an economic problem. The revenues of the national and local governments not only in time of war but formerly even in normal times are grimly restricted by the poverty of the country and the relatively slow, although steady, progress of administrative reform, while the need for other than educational expenditure is always imperative.

In consequence, the teachers chronically suffer from underpayment and the profession offers little attraction to talented people. It is true that there are today as there were in the past a fair number of gifted and well educated men and women who are idealistic enough to take upon themselves the hardships of the most important profession and to stick to it in spite of their sufferings. But as a whole, and particularly during the war, the economic factor makes itself strongly felt in one way or another.

The Chungking newspaper Commercial News recently gave several reasons for the lack of teachers which is at present getting more acute. First, "many teachers have recently been changing their professions because of their inability to cover even their most modest needs. Second, young people therefore have less inclination to devote themselves to teaching than to any other profession which becomes clear from the fact that normal schools are always asking for additional students, while all other colleges have many more applications for admission than they can handle. Third, the quality of teaching has suffered, and since it is a profession that entails much poverty and suffering, its reputation has deteriorated."

Quality a Problem

The result of all this is not that there are really many vacancies which cannot be filled but that the quality of the average teachers, particularly in the Primary and Middle Schools, lags far behind the standards which the educational authorities strive to maintain. The great expansion of the school system during the war has actually led to a very considerable increase in the total number of teachers. But this very fact enhances the difficulty for the Government of paying the individual teacher better or even of keeping his income somehow in step with the rise of the cost of living.

A further handicap to wartime educational progress in both the Primary and Middle Schools as well as in the universities is the growing scarcity of books and other essential materials and the increase in poverty of many parents, who either have to use the working capacity of their children and therefore cannot send them to school for more than a short time, or who are unable to maintain them in schools away from home.

The boarders in Middle and High Schools, like their teachers, have to live on a very restricted wartime diet, since the state cannot afford the necessary subsidies. The result is that the energies of many of the students and teachers seem not up to their normal capacity. The press and the Government have recently paid much attention to the nutrition and health problems of both teachers and students. Investigations are under way and reforms are suggested in the new quarter, but a practicable way out is difficult to find.

Against this background the facts about the quantitative progress of education in China are really impressive. From the beginning of the war of 1942 the number of Primary Schools was increased from 177,000 to 232,000 while the number of teachers grew from 482,000 to 551,000, and that of pupils from 12,800,000 to 19,500,000. During the same time the total number of Middle Schools was almost maintained at about 1900 which was due partly to their migrations in occupied and endangered areas to Free China and partly to the establishment of new Middle Schools in some of the interior provinces where there had been very few of them before the war.

The total number of Middle School teachers fell from 41,000 before the war to 39,000 in 1942 while the number of students rose from 482,000 to 643,000. Normal Schools suffered an 18 per cent loss in the number of the classes maintained and a loss of 12 per cent in the number of students.

Fewer than 19,000 Normal School students were in the graduating classes in 1942 against more than 24,000 in 1936 to 1937. This decrease is not due to military service because conscription so far has not been applied to students or graduates of higher educational institutions.

Colleges, universities and special high schools have experienced a considerable growth during the war. There were 132 of them in free China in 1942 while the whole of China had only 108 in 1936 to 1937. The number of teachers rose from 7,560 to 8,660 and that students from 41,100 to 57,800.

Plans for Expansion

Plans for a vast expansion and a considerable qualitative improvement of China's educational system after the war are at present being drawn up, for it is realized that the country's progress towards a democratic form of government, the execution of vital administration reforms, the necessary economic development and the raising of social and cultural standards of the Chinese people in general will all largely depend upon the success of education.

The financial requirements of a great educational network which is to be freed from its old penury will be very large indeed. All realistic observers in China are of the opinion that the necessary expenses can only be met to a sufficient extent if the peace that is to follow the United Nations' victory will be such that no financial claim for the maintenance of large armed forces will continue to compete with those for education as they did in China not only during but even before the present war.

Thomas Kwang from Paul Guilhumette

Learning the first R in China is a challenging job, for instead of a 26-letter alphabet these children must master more than a thousand characters or ideographs with combinations. Yet in spite of the ancient Chinese language forms, in spite of invasion and poverty, teacher shortage and lack of books, the schools have carried on and actually increased in numbers. You are looking here at a section of a primary school near Chungking.

A Gift for My Children

The Family Forum
Plain Living and High Thinking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Medford, Mass.

If I had but one gift to give my children it would be the happiness that comes from simple living: the love and understanding of the little everyday things of life, the grateful appreciation and true value of the dollar, hard-earned and well-spent, and the graciousness born of a complete and absolute trust and knowledge of good. With these a child could face the world courageously—head held high, heart full to brimming over with true love and wisdom.

Simple living would mean not wealth nor poverty but a place between the two, where he must work for seeming material gain, and planning wisely, make it livable in his right environment. It would mean too, love of music, art, literature, the feel of rich black dirt in his hands, waking early to see a rising sun, staying up late to see a thumbnail moon, the unforgettable odor of orange blossoms or the desert in bloom, salt spray in his hair, city streets or country lanes trod with sheer joy, a brilliant color, just a touch against the drab, a bare tree stark in beauty against the snow, a burning candle reflected in a mirror, the rainbow sparkle of crystal and silver in sudsy water, the sheen of waxed well-kept floors, the homey beauty of a house worked and cared for,—all the little things that can swell our hearts, and if understood, can give us tranquillity in a seemingly muddled existence.

Also the fun of bargaining for possessions—the pride of a well-planned and "did it myself" living—the creating Home out of a house by living in it with the heart.

Then the graciousness born of Good—that more than all else. To be gracious always. It could carry them through struggle and strife, through victories and defeats, keep them on even balance. To be gracious toward love or hate, toward youth or age, toward success or failure, toward praise or blame, the blame, the heights or depths—a faith born of understanding and an inherent love and knowledge of the power of Good.

This is to give them a joy and peace that is deep and lasting and would be an every minute task—a building up of ideas and facts to be blended together day after day through childhood. It would be through love of home, love of nature, love of religion and the love of family, that love of a family one for the other, in doing and having and sharing one for the other. It would be so gradual—not a visual or recognized teaching or giving but a culmination of the little everyday things and the simple living given to me to regive them from a grateful loving heart.

(Mrs.) R. McN.

Why the Juvenile Court Didn't Get Tommy

Working With Boys

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When a boy refuses to obey, the first thing to do is to assure oneself that he has heard the request, and understands what is expected of him. In many cases disobedience is the result of the boy either not hearing or not understanding the request. To spend the time to make sure he knows what is expected of him is working with the boy. To become angry because he does not obey instantly is working against the boy.

Tommy was the "bad" boy of the neighborhood. He did all the boyish pranks with which American tradition credits the young male. Everyone "knew he was bad" and that he would "come to no good end." Everyone that is, except Mrs. Brown, who had two boys of her own, and knew that boys are not really "bad," but sometimes need a little special encouragement.

Instead of being afraid of the influence Tommy might have on her sons, Mrs. Brown had a desire to help him; so she encouraged him to spend much time at her house. During those frequent visits Mrs. Brown and Tommy had some very interesting talks together. Tommy was told what a grand smile he had, and what an asset a smile like that is to a boy. The lad also learned other ways of making folks like him.

Yes, it is lots more fun to have people liking you than to have the neighborhood thinking you are a "bad" boy. Tommy found out all about this at Mrs. Brown's, and now he is no longer the neighborhood "bad" boy, with whom all the mothers forbid their sons to play. Now he is just another member of the gang and a "swell guy."

The chances are pretty good that the Juvenile Court will never hear of Tommy, because Mrs. Brown was willing to work with him. But it is indeed unpleasant to think what might have been his outcome otherwise, when all the others in the neighborhood were working against him. L. P. P.

Higher Education in Oregon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Portland, Ore.

The Oregon State System of Higher Education is stronger as a functional unit than ever before in its history as a result of a series of actions taken by the State Board of Higher Education in the last two years, according to Chancellor Frederick M. Hunter.

Among the stabilizing steps listed by Dr. Hunter were: Improving the relationship of Radio Station KOAC on the Oregon State College campus at Corvallis to the System and to each of the other higher educational institutions under State control; adding a fourth year work at each of the three Colleges of Education (teacher colleges); providing for terminal courses such as secretarial training at the Colleges of Education; restoring major instruction in six fields of natural science at University of Oregon; and restoring degree work in mining engineering and in business and Technology at Oregon State College.

Through the Editor's Window

For Town and Village 'Community Sings'

By Maitland Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Last Sunday afternoon in Boston's Symphony Hall there was a real old-time Community Sing; and some friends of mine who went said it was not only genuine recreation, it was homelike, friendly, uplifting, and "felt like more."

Knowing the man who led it—Robert Lawrence Weer—I know the main reason for its success. To achieve a neighborly informality in a gathering of city folk who don't know one another takes a remarkable group leader, and Mr. Weer can do it.

In last Saturday's Magazine Section of this newspaper this same gifted voice teacher and chorus conductor writes that we ought to have community sings all over the United States, a statement with which many of us would agree.

Since we stopped driving at will in automobiles, since so many of our Scout Leaders have gone off to war and in some cases not been replaced, since our boys just under draft age have shown themselves as particularly restless and keyed up by the war and our teen-age girls so evidently have time on their hands and a weather-eye out for adventure and possible romance: it has seemed to me that a community sing every late Sunday afternoon in every town and residential suburb is a wartime necessity.

Mr. Weer in his thought-provoking articles tells us that for community sings on anything like a national scale, trained leaders are essential and also pitifully scarce. I believe enough candidates for at least short training courses could be found, and I'd like to see in each community steps taken to find them.

Take an active New England town like my own, near Boston. The existing organizations—Women's clubs, Rotary, men's lodges and other men's groups, as well as Scout and school groups of older young people,—could have preliminary sings of their own, until grown-ups and young people all knew some of the same songs.

Building up enthusiasm for group singing in the already organized groups, and at the same time inter-group co-operation to find a couple of capable leaders and making it possible for them to take training, should get things started.

The adult groups might well implement their own preliminary group singing with talks by the leaders of the young people's groups and if possible by a recreation or community leader on the local need of wartime community group activity and the worth of sings as group recreation. The grown-ups can then be counted on to support in substantial numbers the general community sing when it comes.

* * *

A late Sunday afternoon would give young people of high school age, service men off duty and perhaps some children a chance to take part along with their parents and other adults. In towns where the Sings are always at night, most of these groups are left out; yet due to the war these are the very groups who have lost many forms of recreation which depended on automobile transportation; they need looking after in most towns today on Sunday afternoons. Furthermore it is reasonable to hope that out of such a community meeting each week other wholesome contacts would emerge—suppers, walks, etc.

Mr. Weer in his article in our magazine section says that in addition to being "one of the world's greatest unifying influences" community singing is valuable for "what it does for those who sing."

I know of nothing that will loosen people up, break down artificial barriers, do away with inhibitions more surely than a thoroughly informal, well conducted community sing. During World War I it happened to be part of my job as a recreation and club leader for the national YWCA to lead many a hallfull of girls and service men in big group "sings"; and I have counted it among the real successes of my life seeing individuals at first shy or repressed or self-conscious, gradually loosen up, cautiously join in and eventually become a real part of the singing group.

The United States is full of music. But, even so, we don't sing nearly enough. Group singing has often been spoiled for us by being made too elaborate. What we need is the sort of singing that groups around the campfires in our National Parks do each night. Have you ever joined a council fire group at, say, Old Faithful Inn and Camp in the Yellowstone? The experience is unforgettable.

If we can capture this sort of thing and bring it into our towns, our young people would be better taken care of, and I believe we would all be refreshed and helped as we go through the lengthening weeks and months of this war.

Manpower From the High Schools

By the Associated Press

Chicago

Two million high school boys and girls will have to go to work on part-time, after-school and vacation jobs this year—and every year as long as the war lasts—to help solve the nation's manpower problem, is the estimate of Lyle Spencer, Director of Science Research Associates, a group of sociologists, after more than a year's survey of America's employment situation. It was supplemented by a study of what high schools can teach to help prepare students directly for war jobs.

Twenty high school subjects in which trained young people are needed most for the nation's war machine, were listed: agriculture, auto repair, blueprint reading, bookkeeping, cooking, foundry, the International Morse code, machine shop, mechanical drawing, modelplane building, nursing, nutrition, office machine operation, personal hygiene, photography, plane repair, pre-flight aeronautics, radio and telephone repair, shorthand and typewriting, and wood working. Several of these should provide opportunities for postwar jobs as well.

"Each young person must make a tentative war job selection while he is still in high school and start preparing for it," the report continued. "If he does not, the selection will be made for him arbitrarily by the inevitable trend of war events."

In an average peacetime year, the report said, slightly less than one half of the nation's high school girls seek employment after they finish school, but that now—and for the duration—every girl must be taught that it is her patriotic duty to work at some essential job.

Manual Labor

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Contemporary China Outlines Food Problems of the Future

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 24—An exposition of the problems the representatives of China will take to the International Food Conference in Hot Springs, Va., next months, is given in Contemporary China, published by the Chinese News Service, here today.

China holds the lead in normal times in the production of rice, wheat, sweet potatoes, kaoling, soy beans, millet, barley, peanuts, tea and silk, the publication stresses, adding that there are 60,000,000 farm households in the nation out of a total of 80,000,000.

Notwithstanding these high production and farm population figures, China has to import in peacetime large quantities of rice, wheat and sugar, Contemporary China says. In the past three or four years, however, China has imported little food, owing to the Japanese coastal blockade and the difficulty of land transportation.

Two Broad Problems

The two broad problems China must solve and which will be brought up in the discussions with other United Nations food experts at the Hot Springs conference are: (1) how to obtain enough food to maintain the life of soldiers and civilians in wartime, and (2) means of increasing food production in order to raise the standard of living of the masses in the postwar period.

The publication says that China, to meet its postwar food problem, will have to introduce new methods of farming, cultivate new areas and greatly increase supplies of meat and fish in order to feed its 450,000,000 population properly. At present, farms are small and families are large and, therefore, farm incomes are almost entirely devoted to maintenance of the bare existence, it stresses, adding that only about 14 per cent of China's land area is under cultivation.

"It seems necessary that village communities and the various grades of government will have to plan and work together in order to increase total agricultural production," it declares.

Japanese Blockade

China's wartime food problem has been aggravated by the Japanese blockade, the present famine in Honan Province and inflation, among other factors, Contemporary China reports. In general, however, it says, there is no serious deficiency of food, but rather serious difficulties in transportation and control.

"It is well known that the living standard of the Chinese people is very low," it continues. "The per capita farm land is only 3.5 mou, or slightly more than half of an acre. The principal food items are rice, wheat and vegetables. There is little meat and fish. The daily diet of the average person consists of a few bowls of rice or some pieces of bread and a few vegetables.

"Unless China chooses to remain on this bare existence level, it will have to develop the food industries on a large modern scale."

Sun's Proposal

Contemporary China cites the food production program advocated by the late Sun Yat-sen, "Father" of the Chinese Republic, as outlining the future needs of the nation. Dr. Sun called for modern methods of production, storage and transportation, preparation and preservation, and distribution and exportation of food to meet the nation's needs.

"China should be developed internationally under some international development organization," the publication holds. "Sun's proposal was made after the first World War, but was not carried out. After the second World War, China will welcome, more than ever, the technical and financial co-operation of the United Nations in the vast task of national reconstruction.

"It will be to the interest not only of the Chinese, but to the United Nations as a whole, that the Chinese standard of living is greatly raised. For, in the last analysis, only when 400,000,000 customers are relatively well off will they constitute a great world market and become a strong stabilizing influence in the Pacific area."

Symbols of Long Service in Ocean Travel

William Beabrook

Early Holland-American Line Ship and One Just Before War

Upper—The first steamship Rotterdam of the Holland-America Line, which opened the line's service to the United States, with a sister ship, the Maas, in 1873. Below—The steamship Statendam of the Holland-America Line shown on her last voyage from New York in November, 1939.

Cabinet Men In Canada Get Aids on Rules

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, April 24—The appointment of parliamentary assistants to 10 members of the Cabinet, announced in the House of Commons, is quite an innovation as far as the Dominion Parliament is concerned and its value will be determined only by experience.

In the last war the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, appointed three parliamentary secretaries to help overburden Ministers. W. L. Mackenzie King, since he first came into power in 1921, has favored the system and has two or three times tried to introduce it. It is now brought in for the first time as a definite part of the machinery of Parliament.

It is primarily a war measure, the purpose being to relieve Ministers whose duties and responsibilities have been immeasurably increased since the war began. The new positions are planned for the duration of the war and possibly one year thereafter, but Mr. King hopes that experience will have demonstrated the value of the system and that a bill may then be drafted to perpetuate it.
help oberburdened Ministers. W.

The new parliamentary assistof the questions asked their Ministers and probably to direct departmental expenditure estimates through the House. They will meet many of the deputations that call on the Ministers and help their chiefs in other ways, both in the sessions and during the parliamentary recess. Mr. King has explained that their relationship with the Ministers will be highly confidential, "on occasions possibly involving attendance in Cabinet Council."

Undersecretaries have long been an established institution at Westminster. There, however, the need of these assistants to the Ministers is more apparent. For one thing, not all the Cabinet Ministers are in the Commons. Some are in the House of Lords and those in one House must have spokesmen in the other. In London, the Parliament has a wider range of subjects on which to legislate, thus providing more work for the undersecretaries. There is not the federal system which divides—in the case of Canada—the field of government between the Federal Parliament and the provincial legislatures.

Holland-America Line Marks 70th Year With Ships in War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 24—The seventieth anniversary of the founding of the Holland-America Line is being celebrated by company officials and employees in its several branches in the country and Canada this month without formal observances, the keynote being continuation of the Line's widespread activities in transporting men and matériel to the war fronts.

The Nieuw Amsterdam, queen of the Line's fleet, her hull brightly painted, used to steam into New York Harbor with flags flying, to the greeting of horns and whistles of tugs and other vessels, but today the Line's vessels are painted a wartime gray and silently glide into port and out again with secrecy and efficiency, performing their vital war task.

"For many months now—in fact, ever since Holland was invaded in May, 1940—our fleet has been operating all over the world carrying troops, munitions and the implements of war where they were most needed," Peter van den Toorn, Managing Director of the Line, said. "Inevitably several of our passenger ships and freighters have been lost, together with many fine officers and crew members, whose places we shall find it extremely difficult to fill.

In All Theaters of War

"Hundreds of others carry on, however, and when the glorious day of liberation of their homeland arrives, they will have the great satisfaction of having worked heroically and steadfastly to bring it nearer."

Mr. van den Toorn said that vessels of the Line have been engaged in all theaters of war. Luxury craft well-known to American travelers aided in the Battle of Crete, the Malaya and East Indies evacuations and have been running continuously in convoy to Britain, the Mediterranean and the Southwest Pacific, he said.

The Holland-America Line was incorporated in Rotterdam on April 9, 1873. The original vessels in the fleet were the single-screw iron ships Rotterdam and Maas which were of 1,694 gross tons, carrying sails for auxiliary power. They were 253 feet long and had accommodations for eight first-class passengers and 388 immigrants. Each had a crew of 54.

In the decade before the outbreak of the present war, the company's development was at its peak. Older ships were being retired, new ones replacing them. Famous vessels broken up for scrap were the first Nieuw Amsterdam, the Ryndam and the fourth Rotterdam.

In 1938 and 1939, five new vessels aggregating 80,000 gross tons were added to the fleet. They were the Nieuw Amsterdam, Noordam, Zaandam, Sommelsdyk, and Sloterdyg. Two others, the Zuiderdam and Westerdam, were being built in Rotterdam when Holland was invaded.

In late 1939, the service of the Line was expanded when the old Red Star Line's Antwerp-New York service was purchased and the company entered the Netherlands East Indies trade from New York with the Sommelsdyk and Sloterdyk, especially constructed for the route.

Company officials would make no prediction about postwar operations, although they stressed that many assurances of support have been received from former shippers and passengers. They pledged that re-establishment of its service will be accomplished as soon as vessels are replaced and reconditioned.

Prices and Your Purse: New Crop 'Fair'

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, April 24

"Fairly good" is the way the Department of Agriculture describes progress of truck crop on which the housewife will have to lean heavily this summer since meat and canned goods are going overseas in large amounts.

Fortunately, the United States is so big that the dismal fruit crop outlook in the East or rains in Southern California do not necessarily seriously reduce the entire national supply.

Ration Reminders:

April 24—Blue stamps G, H, and J, totaling 48 points become valid for purchase of processed foods throughout May.

April 25—Red stamps E become valid; expiration date to be announced shortly.

April 26—Stamp 23 in Book One becomes good for one pound of coffee through May 30.

April 30—Blue stamps D, E, and F expire; also red stamps A, B, and C.

Cereal Campaign

Watch for a big advertising campaign urging you to eat cereal for breakfast, and telling you other ways to use these plentiful products. They will be plentiful, that is, if the industry can get packaging materials, necessary sugar allotments and machinery parts.

Postal Card Query

You will get a postal card application for Ration Book Three in your mailbox between May 20 and June 5. The head of the house will fill out the cards for the family and post them between June 1 and June 10. It will save you standing in line at the schoolhouse.

Don't Start Rumors

At the same time, OPA Administrator Prentiss M. Brown asks you not to start rumors about Ration Book Three described as a "replacement book."

"We will be reported making ready to ration clothing (although this one has been worn pretty threadbare), stockings, neckties, fresh vegetables, brooms, fish or what have you," says Mr. Brown. "These rumors will have no foundation in fact. Those who are stimulated into panic buying by believing such reports will be foolishly doing just what our enemies want us to do."

Want $2,500 Autos?

You can now buy an automobile without a rationing certificate or without any questions. You can, that is, if you have $2,500 or more. There are about 1,500 of these big cars in stock which the Government wants to help dealers get rid of.

Flowers Costly

Easter flowers are high, showing how the law of supply and demand operates when there are no price ceilings or rationing and the supply is short.

Certain bulb flowers are a casualty of the war; others are scarce because of the weather or because manpower is being used to raise vegetables instead.

Oddly enough, orchids—home grown—are one of the most plentiful types of corsage flowers this year.

Whale Steaks

Whale meat is a newcomer to West Coast fish markets. The Interior Department says it tastes "something like beef," "does not have the fishy taste which makes seal meat unpalatable" and adds that "housewives will probably be glad to try it since no ration coupons will be necessary."

South Benefits

The South benefited especially by OPA's decision to take black-eyed peas off the ration list. They were removed because they are highly perishable in warm weather, due soon in the Southern states.

In general, it will be OPA policy to change point values just once a month except in unusual circumstances.

Save Pins

Pincushions may come back in fashion to make pin conservation an easier job. So far the only major casualties on the notions counter have been garters and elastic by the yard which WPB says can now be classified as "past history."

Baby Carriages

The bottleneck on baby carriages has been broken. Manufacturers who were between the mounting birthrate and the metal shortage have now been given enough metal to make sturdy carriages with metal wheels. Both single and twin types will be made.

Blanket Colors

From 15 different colors, blankets will now be reduced to four—rose, blue, green and cedar, in addition to white. Combinations of these will be allowed for plaid blankets. Jacquard designs must conform to patterns in which they are now made.

'War Model' Shoe

Shoe manufacturers are working on a "war model" shoe. In the meantime, the Government has released a considerable amount of reptile leather, so look for snake and lizard shoes to be fashionable about next fall.

Radio Parts

When practical, you will be required to turn in an old radio part for a new one in the future.

Service Flag

If you want a service flag for your front window, it must conform to Government regulations which say there shall be only one star, no matter how many of your boys have gone into the service. A numeral instead of stars can indicate the number in the service. This means you are doing your part by saving cloth.

Extra 'Gas'

Victory gardeners can get extra gasoline this summer if he:

Cultivates a tract of 1,500 square feet or more in vegetables.

Shows he canont get to his garden any other way and that his labor is necessary for the cultivation of the garden.

Arranges, if possible, to share his car with other gardeners.

Atlanta Council Passes Bill Outlawing Public Drinking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., April 24—An ordinance banning the drinking of liquor in public within the corporate limits of Atlanta was passed unanimously by the City Council. Mayor W. B. Hartfield has indicated he will sign the measure.

The ordinance was offered by the Police Committee of the City Council as a companion measure to one proposed by Councilman James Jackson, specifically forbidding the serving of mixed drinks in public eating places. The sale of mixed drinks in Georgia is forbidden by State law, but nebulous city ordinances have failed specifically to direct city policemen to forbid this practice.

The sale of liquor in bottles will not be affected by the new ordinance. Drinking of liquor in social gatherings at private clubs would be stopped, as would drinking in restaurants, even though patrons brought their own.

The two measures were passed by City Council without a dissenting vote before a large delegation of ministers, school officials, church members, and other interested parties.

Penalty for violation of this ordinance was fixed as a fine of $100 or 30 days in jail.

The Jackson ordinance reads: "No person shall mix or caused to be mixed with any other liquid of any kind, any alcohol, alcoholic liquors, spiritous liquors, or any part of which is rectified or distilled spirits, for the purpose of serving such mixture to any customer in any place of business of any kind within the city. Any person convicted of violating the terms of this section shall be fined not more than $500, or sentenced to serve not more than 30 days on the public works, either or both, in the discretion of the recorder."

Inefficient-Worker Problem Tackled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 24—What to do about the large numbers of inefficient office workers in the face of a shortage of office workers is under discussion here at the forty-sixth annual convention of the Eastern Commercial Teachers Association, which concludes four-day sessions at the Commodore Hotel here today.

Government officials are warning against schools turning out "graduates who think they can perform a job" instead of satisfactory workers. School representatives, on the other hand, declare that a lowering of Civil Service standards by the Government results inevitably in a poorer quality of workmanship.

Both agreed that stenographers who don't know how to spell, bookkeepers who can't compute, typists who don't know how to use carbon paper are all too frequent. The urgency of the situation was stressed by B. Frank Kyker, Chief of Business Education Service, United States Office of Education, yesterday, when he declared:

"A school or individual teacher that does not respond promptly to the urgent demand for a more effective program of office training is impeding the war effort in the same manner that a factory or an individual worker that produces deficient war materials for the use of the armed forces on the fighting front.

Reporting that approximately 1,000,000 high school students are being trained in typewriting, 750,000 in stenography and in the private business schools an additional 100,000 in office work, Mr. Kyker emphasized that there is no shortage of workers, but a shortage of those adequately trained.

W. C. T. U. Demands Action on Liquor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill.—Practically all active belligerent countries except the United States have taken governmental action to curtail drinking of liquor, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union said here today.

"An all-out war effort demands sobriety and curtailment of wasteful activities," said Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, National President. "All nations which have been in the war longer than we, recognize the danger of alcoholic beverages. Canada recently officially rationed liquor, Germany has restricted all alcoholic beverages, and England, Russia, Japan and other fighting nations also have governmental restrictions. It is about time the United States benefited by their experience."

Canadian Aid To China Explored

OTTAWA, April 24 (CP)—Possibilities of increased aid from Canada for China's fighting armies were explored here within the past few days in conferences between Dr. T. V. Soong, Chinese Foreign Minister, and Canadian Cabinet ministers.

The discussions were said to be purely informal and were believed to have the purpose of ascertaining what China might need and what might be provided through the operations of the $1,000,000,000 mutual aid appropriation bill which will come before the House of Commons after the Easter recess.

Dr. Soong, who makes his permanent headquarters in Washington, arrived here on April 22, almost unannounced. He called upon the Governor-General and had luncheon with Prime Minister Mackenzie King at the latter's residence.

Later Dr. Soong conferred with Munitions Minister C. D. Howe and was expected to call later on Finance Minister J. L. Ilsley. These are the two ministers who will be most concerned with administration of the $1,000,000,000 mutual aid appropriation.

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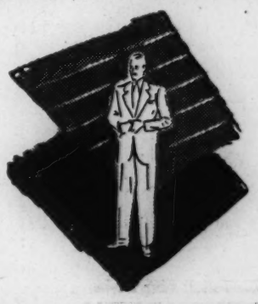
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The Home Forum

Easter Gladness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AT EASTER, JESUS' resurrection is commemorated by Christians, who rejoice in the triumph of Christ Jesus. Truth had rolled away the stone from the grave in which malice, hate, and materialism would have buried his spiritual understanding and the demonstration of God's presence and power. Christ Jesus overcame sin, sickness, and death. He showed in his reappearance that the crucifixion had not separated him from God, Life; and he gave the following instruction to his disciples (Matthew 28:19, 20): **"Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost: teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you: and, lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world."** Therefore we rejoice as we realize that the instructions of the Master were for all times and for the whole world.

* * *

In our time Christian Science, discovered and founded by Mary Baker Eddy, is fulfilling the foregoing precept of the Master. The healing efficacy of this Science brings joy for physical recovery, but also thankfulness for an improved understanding of God, Life, as a loving Father-Mother, and of the ever-available Christ, Truth.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy gives the following definition of "Christ" (p. 583): **"The divine manifestation of God, which comes to the flesh to destroy incarnate error."** This spiritual understanding of Christ, or Truth, destroys human illnesses and dissolves inharmonious conditions. It prompts the student of Christian Science to praise God for the freedom and joy this understanding has brought into his present human experience.

To those suffering under the belief that through heredity they are susceptible to a so-called incurable disease, the Christ, Truth, brings renewed assurance that material laws of heredity are not binding. God's creation is the only true creation, and it is recorded in the first book of the Bible. There we read (Genesis 1:26) that **"God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likness: and let them have dominion."** The demonstration of our God-given dominion over all inharmony, as was shown by the Master, requires constant spiritual effort on our part. Every proof we receive of God's love brings us a step nearer to the realization of freedom from sin, disease, and death, to which the belief in existence as material seemingly subjects us. The study of Christian Science has brought to thousands the glad assurance that the time of Christ's appearing is now.

Those who mourn over broken household bands may realize that the liberating truth of life eternal, which Christ Jesus taught centuries ago, comes to us today through Christian Science. Christ, Truth, is always available to illumine the human understanding with the true spiritual facts about real being. Jesus rose from the grave on the third day after his burial, thus bringing to light the truth about man as the immortal child of God. Christ Jesus replaced the erroneous belief that man lives in matter, with the truth that man lives because he is the expression of God, who is Life. It is the carnal mind which, unenlightened by Christ, Truth, accepts material existence as real. This view is limited, because it is not based upon the spiritual facts of being.

* * *

The commemoration of Christ Jesus' victory over death and the grave makes Easter a joyous experience. When the understanding of spiritual reality, as demonstrated by the Master, has come to the human consciousness through the study of the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, Easter gladness is no longer confined to one day alone, but is seen to be part of one's daily experience.

In the Manual of The Mother Church Mrs. Eddy writes, under the heading, "Easter Observances" (Art. XVII, Sect. 2), **"Gratitude and love should abide in every heart each day of all the years."** Gratitude and love do not come and go at the behest of human will; they come through a right understanding of man's relationship to God, through an understanding that Christ, Truth, has risen through the healing and regenerating effect of Christian Science. When Christ, "the divine manifestation of God," has come "to destroy incarnate error," and has brought to the individual consciousness freedom from the slavery of the belief in sin, disease, and death, it will be realized that "gratitude and love" are an inseparable part of our spiritual progress.

Paul wrote to the Ephesians (2:4, 6): **"God, who is rich in mercy, for his great love wherewith he loved us, . . . hath raised us up together, and made us sit together in heavenly places in Christ Jesus."** Easter gladness is a clearer realization of God as Life, Truth, and Love, and a spiritual understanding of the Christ as the ever-present "manifestation of God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"FLOWER PIECE": *A Painting by Adrian Allinson, Shown in the Artists' Aid to China Exhibition, in London*

"FLOWER PIECE," by Adrian Allinson, evidences the three fundamentals of art—rhythm, proportion, and design. There is something almost reverent in the quiet dignity of the subject and its treatment. There is also a sensitive and faithful perception of nature, and an obvious delight in related characteristics and forms. One might play with the suggestion that a part of the drapery pattern has sprung into life, leaving the impression of itself upon the surface from which it has risen. The graceful leaves are in perfect sympathy with the dark forms behind them, while the flowers, with their curved petal points, the oval buds, the well-chosen vase and an obvious delight in related characteristics and forms. One might play with the suggestion that a part of the drapery pattern has sprung into life, leaving the impression of itself upon the surface from which it has risen. The graceful leaves are in perfect sympathy with the dark forms behind them, while the flowers, with their curved petal points, the oval buds, the well-chosen vase and circular stand, find remarkable counterparts in the rich ornamentation. The repeated design obtains added interest by means of cleverly arranged tubular folds in the material, whereby brilliance is also given to the high lights, and luminous depth to the shadows.

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In a City of Chile

SANTIAGO, THE FOURTH largest city in South America, has a pleasing individuality. Its climate is ideal, due to its latitude of thirty-three degrees south and to its elevation of some seventeen hundred feet. It is far enough inland to be protected from raging storms, but not too far inland to lack cooling ocean breezes. It is set in a natural garden spot, with the Andes in the background. It is both old and new. There is the hustle of a modern city, but there are plenty of parks and places of refuge. There are skyscrapers in contrast to the old Spanish churches and buildings. There are no slums, and in the homes are residential gardens. Paris and New York have nothing superior to Santiago's twentieth-century flats. . . .

Spanish is the language of the country, yet it is not Castilian Spanish, but changed in pronunciation and vocabulary by the racial language of its immigrants. The Spanish language and blood are to Chile what the English language and blood are to the United States, the root upon which many species have been grafted. How much of Spanish custom has been preserved, it is difficult to say. The women at least are not bound by Spanish precedent. They go alone on the streets and engage in various kinds of work on an almost equal basis with men. On the streets women have the some smartness of appearance as American girls. . . .

The men on the streets we thought very well dressed. They had the brisk step of the North American, but not the hurried pace of the New Yorker. The traveler from the United States finds himself at home here.—From "By Pan American Highway Through South America," by HERBERT C. LANKS. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

A alegria da Páscoa

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta pagina

NA PÁSCOA, a ressurreição de Jesús é comemorada pelos Cristãos, que se regozijam com o triunfo de Cristo Jesús. A Verdade tinha removido a pedra que fechava o túmulo onde a malícia, o ódio, e o materialismo pretendiam ter enterrado a compreensão espiritual de Jesús e a demonstração da presença e poder de Deus. Cristo Jesús venceu o pecado, a doença e a morte. Com o seu reaparecimento êle mostrou que a crucificação não o tinha separado de Deus, Vida; e êle deu a seguinte instrução aos seus discípulos (Mateus 28:19, 20): "Portanto ide, ensinai tôdas as nações, batizando-as em nome do Pai, e do Filho e do Espírito Santo; ensinando-as a guardar tôdas as coisas que eu vos tenho mandado; e eis que eu estou convosco todos os dias, até à consumação do mundo." Por isso regozijamo-nos ao verificar que as instruções do Mestre foram para todos os tempos e para o mundo inteiro.

Nos dias de hoje a Ciência Cristã, descoberta e fundada por Mary Baker Eddy, está cumprindo o já citado preceito do Mestre. A eficácia curativa desta Ciência traz-nos a alegria do restabelecimento físico, bem como gratidão por uma melhor compreensão de que Deus, Vida, é um Pai-Mãe carinhoso, e de que Cristo, Verdade, está sempre ao nosso alcance.

No livro texto da Ciência Cristã, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras), Mrs. Eddy dá a seguinte definição de "Cristo" (pg. 583): "A divina manifestação de Deus, que vem à carne para destruir o êrro incarnado." Esta compreensão espiritual que se tem de Cristo, ou Verdade, destroi os males humanos e dissolve condições desharmoniosas; predispõe o estudioso da Ciência Cristã a louvar a Deus pela liberdade e alegria que esta compreensão vem trazendo à sua presente experiência humana.

Aos que sofrem sob a crença de que por hereditariedade estão sujeitos a uma assim-chamada doença incurável, o Cristo, Verdade, traz renovada certeza de que as leis materiais da hereditariedade não são irrevogáveis. A criação de Deus é a única verdadeira criação, e isto consta do primeiro livro do Pentateuca; nessa parte da Bíblia lemos (Gênese 1:26): "E disse Deus: Façamos o homem à nossa imagem, conforme à nossa semelhança: e domine. . . ". O Mestre mostrou que a demonstração do domínio que Deus nos deu sôbre tôda desharmonia requer constante esfôrço espiritual de nossa parte. Cada prova que recebemos do amor de Deus, aproxima-nos mais um passo da realização de estarmos libertos do pecado, da doença e da morte, a cujo domínio a crença na existência como se fosse material aparentemente nos submete. O estudo da Ciência Cristã tem trazido a milhares de pessoas a certeza reconfortadora de que a época para o aparecimento de Cristo é a atual.

Aqueles que lamentam a ruptura de vínculos domésticos podem compenetrar-se que a verdade libertadora da vida eterna, que Cristo Jesús ensinou há séculos, chega-se a nós hoje em dia pela Ciência Cristã. O Cristo, Verdade, pode sempre ser utilizado para iluminar a compreensão humana com o verdadeiro fato espiritual relativo ao ser real. Jesús ergueu-se do túmulo no terceiro dia depois do seu enterro, trazendo à luz a verdade acêrca do homem como sendo o filho imortal de Deus. Cristo Jesús substituiu a crença errônea de que o homem vive na matéria, pela verdade de que o homem vive porque é a expressão de Deus, que é Vida. É a mente carnal que, por não estar iluminada pelo Cristo, Verdade, aceita a existência material como se fosse real. Êste modo de encarar as coisas é limitado, porque não se baseia nos fatos espirituais do ser.

A comemoração da vitória de Cristo Jesús sôbre a morte e o túmulo faz com que a Páscoa seja uma experiência de alegria. Quando a compreensão da realidade espiritual, assim como o Mestre a demonstrou, tiver entrado na conciência humana através do estudo da Bíblia e do livro texto da Ciência Cristã, a alegria da Páscoa não se restringirá a um único dia, mas veremos que faz parte de nossa experiência diária.

No *Manual of The Mother Church* (Manual da Igreja-Mãe) Mrs. Eddy escreve sob o título "Easter Observances" (Instruções para a Páscoa) (Art. XVII, Sect. 2), "A gratidão e o amor deveriam conservar-se em todos os corações durante cada dia de todos os anos." A gratidão e o amor não vêm e vão obedecendo ao mandado da vontade humana; vêm pela compreensão correta do parentesco do homem com Deus, pela compreensão de que Cristo, Verdade, ressuscitou pelo efeito curativo e regenerador da Ciência Cristã. Quando Cristo, "a divina manifestação de Deus", tiver vindo "para destruir o êrro incarnado", libertando a conciência individual da escravidão imposta pela crença no pecado, na doença, e na morte, verificar-se-á que "a gratidão e o amor" são partes integrantes do nosso progresso espiritual.

S. Paulo escreveu aos Efésios (2:4, 6): "Deus, que é riquíssimo em misericórdia, pelo seu muito amor com que nos amou, . . . nos ressuscitou juntamente, e nos fez assentar juntamente nos céus, em Cristo Jesús." A alegria da Páscoa é uma realização mais clara de que Deus vem a ser Vida, Verdade, e Amor, e uma compreensão espiritual de que Cristo é a sempiterna "manifestação de Deus."

Informações acêrca de literatura da Ciência Cristã, em português, obtém-se escrevendo à Christian Science Publishing Society (A Sociedade Publicadora da Ciência Cristã), One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Cherry Orchard

Swing high—swing low—
Over the dew-sweet grass
wind-shake of petal
Like snow from spring-piled branches!

In the bend of the road white windrows,
In the rut of the wheel
white float of flower.

Short rain, returning sun,
bee-brush of pollen—
And in the ripening year
Beneath the veined and pointed hang
of leaf
Round-red of cherry.
Clustered and satin-smooth
The first tree-offering of Earth and Sun!

EDITH A. COLEMAN

Leave in Palestine

MAHOMED PLACED A not too clean foot on one of the thwarts and grinned triumphantly as he took up the broad oars. Mahomed—all boatmen on the Sea of Galilee answer to the name—had just offered to be my guide and show me everything for two *akkas*. And, since he had claimed to know everything, I had accepted. Accordingly, I balanced myself precariously in the stern while he cast off to a stream of remarks from his unsuccessful rivals. I maintained a dignified silence but Mahomed made full reply on my behalf.

He pulled to the middle of the sea and rested on his oars. I felt strangely quiet as I looked round the shore: Tiberias, Magdala, Capernaum, the Jordan. More than any other part of Palestine, Galilee possesses a subtle atmosphere. For here are the paths Jesus trod; here the beaches he walked; here the hills he saw, and the sea he sailed. These are natural memories, not gaudy shrines. The simplicity and peace of the Sea of Galilee embodied all I had imagined of the Holy Land.

* * *

The boat drifted toward Capernaum. I inquired about a small metal ring I had noticed in the boat. It was for stepping a mast, I knew, but it seemed hardly likely that it would be needed in a sheltered sea. Mahomed smiled, for he knew better. It was often calm like this when he went fishing, he explained, but some days a damp and cold wind would spring up from across the mountains to the north and the sea would become tempestuous and impossible for rowers; hence the mast and sails. Occasionally, he gave me to understand, unwary boatmen were caught and unable to get back. The story was familiar: "And he saw them toiling in rowing; for the wind was contrary," memory recalled the words. The disciples were not the first to misjudge the Sea of Galilee, nor the last.

* * *

We passed the village of Mary Magdalene and came to Capernaum. Mahomed ran the boat ashore and lay down to wait for me. I walked along the beach past some fishermen who had lately landed their catch. Their nets hung over the side of the boat, which was itself no bigger than a rowing boat, and the men sat cooking a meal of fish over a small fire. They ate the fish with small, flat, round baked loaves, and washed it all down with water from the lake—for the Sea of Galilee is fresh water, with its sources in the mountain snows of Lebanon. Thus they re-enacted a Biblical scene as a part of twentieth-century everyday custom.

I strolled along trying to recall passages from the Bible dealing with Galilee. Suddenly, the cry of a bird made me glance up, and there, in the hills beyond Capernaum, flashed the white brick of a village, prominently visible to the whole area. "A city that is set on an hill cannot be hid." How apposite the words must have seemed to his hearers, as Jesus pointed beyond Capernaum to the village of Safad, which rested high in the hills.

* * *

Time was short, so I wandered back in search of Mahomed, whom I found asleep beside his boat. We pushed off and rowed back toward Tiberias, landing on the northern side at the foot of the Hill or Horns of Hattin. The hill is unpretentious and there are many houses on it, but once the thoughts of the western world were centered on this bushy hill and strip of beach. Here, seven and a half centuries ago, the Crusaders stood to arms against Saladin and his Saracens. All through the afternoon and evening they fought. Nightfall found them driven from the beach, away from the fresh water of Galilee. All night they cleaned their weapons and prayed. At dawn they stood at bay on the Horns of Hattin. The sun mounted and, to add to the heat of their armor and growing thirst, Saladin fired the brushwood. At midday the assembled knights made a last desperate charge, only to be overwhelmed by the nimble, light-moving Saracens. As the sun died down toward Nazareth and a shadow moved over the sea, the Crescent standard was raised in Tiberias, not to fall for seven centuries. Today you may hear the voice of the muezzin from the mud and brick mosque near the shore.

And I? I followed the Crusaders and took the winding road to Nazareth, with a backward glance at the Sea of Galilee, where the river Jordan flows in from the Syrian mountains.

L. V. F.

Necessity

Hardest thing
under sun
is seeing clear
of the deed done;
hardest thing
on all earth
is granting grace
of second birth;
in whole world
there can be
no more bitter
price for peace
than forfeiture
of enmity.

Only those
themselves twice free
may endure
miracle
of foe's release.

DORIS PEEL

Going Home To Carolina

IT WAS SPRING along the river road and I was going home. The train rolled out of Goldsboro along the Atlantic Coast Line. A few miles more—a few minutes more. I leaned forward to watch the sun coming up out of the Carolina fields. Farmhouses—clusters of Negro shacks—a country church: familiar landmarks . . . The patch of woods this side of Westbrook's farm, dotted white with dogwood this time of the year, and the peach orchards at Brogden's in blossom.

I tossed my paper away and leaned back with eyes closed and tried to picture how it would be when I got off the train.

Along Pollock Street groups of laughing Negroes would be going to work at the manufacturing plant. Bessie Pope would stop sweeping her front porch long enough to say good morning to Roland Martin, walking to town to open up his store. There would be the smell of frying sausage in the air and the sound of children getting ready for school. Gidden's dairy horses would clop along the pavement towards Prices's pasture. The sun would rise up over the top of the Presbyterian church and spatter against the stained glass of the memorial window in showers of colored light.

Our house would be white against the spring green. The limbs of the oak tree hanging over the roof would be dusky from chimney smoke—brown veil over green bonnet. Inevitably a boy's bicycle would lie forgotten under a tree on the lawn. . . . Yellow jonquils dancing a ballet at the edge of the porch and along the garden fence . . . tulips edging up along the drive and the weeping cherry trees and flowering quince like pink bonfires. . . .

It was a fine thing, a mighty fine thing, to be home and walking down the street talking to friends.

"Howdy, Miss Katie Lee!"

"Howdy, Miss Flora!"

"Howdy, Miss Georgie!"

It was nice to see that it hadn't changed much. You could still walk from the beginning of James Williams' cottonfield on the east side of town to Sam Martin's cornpatch on the west side in seven minutes, even if you had to halt a spell in the middle of town to let the Atlantic Coast Line train speed through. You could still walk across town, east or west, north or south, in less than ten minutes and have plenty of time to stop and pass the time of day with old friends. A town that size a man can encompass in his mind. . . . It's the kind of town I like.—From "Small Town South," by SAM BYRD. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

A Fundamental Of Great Work

WHAT IS MORE fundamental than any mere style and mode may be found in the great poetry of any age. Sometimes I regard it in this way; it seems to me that the people of this country are mechanically the most ingenious people in the world. Our mechanical ingenuity has extended to a large part of our contemporary writing—a peculiar achievement. "Style is all!" we have come to say. "Structure is very nearly all!" and, in saying that, we forget exactly what style really is, or confuse the mere mechanics of an art with the distinct spiritual energy that must inform it to make it great. Do not misunderstand, and think I am referring to a conventionally religious atmosphere or even a traditionally mystical one—but there is something breathed into great poetry, quite aside from mere technical brilliance or mechanical ingenuity of form and texture, which has always escaped definition.—From the Introduction to "Poems for Youth," compiled by WILLIAM ROSE BENÉT. (New York: Dutton.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

Illiteracy on the Home Front ..... ***By Richard L. Strout***

I visited recently a military camp in Massachusetts where they were telling this story. A young soldier's name had been posted for kitchen police duty and he had not shown up. When called up for his absence he finally blurted out the truth. He could not read or write. He could not read his own name; he did not recognize it when he saw it. He had got into the Army, but he was illiterate.

This young fellow, who was from the South, is learning to read and write now, and there are others in the group in much the same fix. They are getting school training. But the figures of America's illiteracy rate are disgraceful. Even worse are the figures for what is called "functional illiterates"—people who know their A, B, C's but can't use them adequately.

When I was in Great Britain last fall I heard the German propaganda radiocasters telling the British about the United States' illiteracy. You can imagine how they twisted matters to ridicule America's "culture."

America's poorest schools and worst illiteracy are in the South. This does not merely refer to the Negroes. My friend, Tom Stokes, Scripps-Howard reporter, has just been at the Southern Regional Conference of Governors in Atlanta, Ga. Most of the Governors, he reported, led by Ellis G. Arnall of Georgia, are fed up with what Governor Arnall called "this moth-eaten issue of states' rights."

Why?

Need in the South

In the case that Mr. Stokes reported it was because the doctrine meant limited Federal grants to the Southern States, on the present dollar-for-dollar matching basis. The South desperately needs money for education and welfare, but under this system can't get as much as the richer states. State treasuries are pinched and impoverished. The South needs more but, under this system, gets less.

A friendly Englishman, a professor, D. W. Brogan, has just written a bright, lively, little book called "U. S. A." It is published by the Oxford University Press, and was originally intended to give the British a better picture of America.

How many Americans will recognize this picture? Excerpts are from the chapter on "Education." [In fairness to Professor Brogan I ought to say that I have deliberately culled what I regard as the most uncomfortable facts about America's educational system, and have left out his generous tributes which help to compensate for the failures.]

He writes:

"In many regions, especially during the recent depression, the number of weeks spent in school in any year is, by European standards, scandalously low.

"The diversion of so much of the funds available for education to ostentatious buildings and to recreational facilities has to be paid for in inadequate salaries for teachers and insufficient attention paid to teaching.

"One great weakness of the American educational system is the fantastic number of independent school authorities. In 1934 there were nearly 130,000 school districts . . . great variations in the number of days of average attendance result. As between states this is usually an indication of comparative wealth and poverty.

"The Michigan school child attends on an average 171 days in the year, the Mississippi child 98.

"Corresponding variations in salary range from the Georgia average of $546 to the California average of $2,337.

"Many American states guarantee to the children of their poor less school advantages than any state of western Europe does. But this is not realized, and open indifference to the welfare of the schools is dangerous for any politician."

Legislatures' Conscience

"As states are legally competent to charter colleges and universities, the only legal safeguard against debasing the academic currency is the conscience of the Legislature—and that has proved highly elastic. . . .

"Since legal control of higher learning is a farce, the American public has to distinguish between institutions of the same formal character, but of entirely different degrees of eminence."

As I said, Professor Brogan has kind things to say about American education, too. One of the kindest services he performs for the system, perhaps, is an act of omission. He does not give any statistics about the rate of American illiteracy.

The war, however, has shown that the educational system, as now organized, simply isn't doing its job. A quarter of a million men, physically fit, have been rejected by draft boards on this ground. Almost 4 per cent of the population never had any schooling at all, another 10 per cent had only from one to four years.

Of those rejected by the draft boards the largest group were neither aliens nor Negroes but native whites. Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina had the worst records. This is the region where Huey Long had his strength.

Educational opportunities in the wealthier American states are the best in the world. But it is absurd to talk about equality where an American, because he is born in Mississippi, gets only 98 days of schooling a year, while an American because he is born in Michigan gets 171.

South America Speaks: Chile

Pucón and the Rinconada ..... ***By Roland Hall Sharp***

First of the Chilean Lakes as you travel south from Santiago is Lago Villarica, reflecting in its waters the stately cone of a volcano bearing the same name. This is the volcano that forms, with Lanín, the most famous pair of peaks in Chile. Snow-clad all year, Villarica and Lanín adorn the landscape and are used as motifs for many illustrations. They form a twin Fujiyama or Vesuvius, representing to Chileans their spectacular southland.

On a day when we traveled along the main north-south railway line in this region, Villarica and Lanin towered in clear sunlight through the soft haze of Chile's late summer. This haze resembles the airy pigment that touches Southern California ranges with opalescent blues and purples in the shadows of the canyons. It mutes the colors without hiding any essential outline. Seen across the rolling valley with its stubble where the wheat had been cut, the occasional tall trees, and watercourses bordered in green, these volcanoes bespeak mid-southern Chile.

Wild Blackberries Are Abundant

Through the Chilean countryside here grow wild blackberries in profusion. Women and boys gather them in baskets and buckets. We, too, have emerged from the thickets looking like the small boy in the pantry. Wild roses, wild blackberries, and wild fuchsias often are found growing in one colorful and delicious bouquet of Chilean nature.

Leaving the main rail line at Loncoche, we turn inland toward the Cordillera. The railway runs as far as the town of Villarica. The climb at times is sufficient to send creakings of effort through the train.

Chile's countryside at this point is so distinctive that anyone who has seen it once could be dropped by parachute at night and soon know where he is. An unmistakable feature is the custom of making fences from the logs of trees. These barriers might be called walls rather than fences, for each log is cut and set upright in the ground tight against the next log. As the diameter runs up to a foot and a half at times, or even more on occasions, whole droves of cattle would have a hard time pushing these fences over.

Another feature that stamps the region as close to pioneer days is the prevalence of bare tree trunks still standing. Long ago they were stripped by fire of their leaves and smaller branches. The process of clearing the land goes on. Flame is the ax that first cuts into dense forests.

Mixture of Cattle Town and Lake Life

Where the stumps have been removed, fields roll pleasantly. Elsewhere the skeletons of trees provide a seared foreground that runs up the slopes of Andean foothills. Beyond, the peaks compensate with untouched magnificence.

The town of Villarica is reached at the western end of the lake. By busses that bound along we proceed for an hour to Pucón at the eastern end.

Pucón is a combination of a western cattle town with a lakeside resort, the whole in a setting that is all Chilean. You enter the end of a main street that is wide and dusty. It runs from a small bay of the lake directly toward the Andes. The road beyond winds across into Argentina over one of the few passes suitable for motor transport.

Clapboard houses gray with dust resemble those in many a town of the Midwest in days when everyone wore boots and spurs. The adobe houses usually associated with Latin America do not occur in this part of Chile. Timber is abundant.

Ox-carts creak past, their drivers standing against the load of ripened grain, and controlling the animals with prods of a long bamboo pole.

For tourists there are several pensions, and a large hotel maintained by the Chilean Railways.

From the dusty streets you cross a peninsula and come out in full view of the lake. The peninsula extends forward on your left. Its shores are rocky, and the forest remains uncut as a reminder of what this country was before fire ran through its redolent evergreens.

Touch of Riviera in the Andes

The hotel fronts a curving beach, in the grand manner. The atmosphere is as far removed from the cattle town outside as though a bit of the Riviera had dropped down across the Andes. Sporty vacationers ply rod and reel, or ride horseback, or sail.

A small excursion steamer docks across the peninsula from the hotel. Long before its hour of departure it toots to drum up business, and toots again, until a paying load has been attracted. The cruise resembles those on the Lake of Geneva, except that some of the snow-clad mountains in view here are smoking volcanoes.

Villarica towers behind the hotel as you round the peninsula. A wisp of white fumes trails from the distant crater.

At the eastern end of the lake the steamer anchors while those who want an extra excursion take rowboats into the Rinconada. Ricon in Spanish means corner. In winding channels of the Rinconada there are many corners of unsuspected charm. The clear water reveals waving vegetation beneath the surface. Banks are overhung with shrubs that have a diminutive, story-book quality. At one point a slender waterfall springs from the heights above, its whisper blending into the quietude of the Rinconada.

To Change the Subject:

Adventure for a Quarter ..... ***By Grace Miller***

"Step right up folks, so you can see this. Just 'cause you watch how it's done 's no sign you gotta dig down in your pockets and buy one.

"It'd take you a half hour with a file to get an edge on a knife like this," brandishing a huge one. "With this little tool it takes you just five minutes. Step up, folks! Watch!"

The pitchman [vendor of small novelties on the street] had pitched his makeshift table, covered with a once-gold velvet cloth, at the street edge of a parking lot in downtown Chicago.

For the most part, Loop office workers hurried by in the noon sunshine, intently bent on getting lunch. But some stopped to look and listen. It was new—spring. And the pitchman was a part of it! Hadn't you read only that morning that the circus was heading north? And here was a scrap of circus, a piece of a country fair. With State Street only 40 steps away!

A dignified, white-haired gentleman stopped at the table, overcoat thrown back to the spring sun, hands in his pockets. Like a small boy at the circus, he watched the pitchman's maneuvers. Others stopped. The pitchman's voice went on: "Scissors you sharpen like this. . . ."

A woman shopper, rotund and pleasant-faced under a little, round, black hat, looked about uncertainly. Then shyly smiled, as if to say: "Isn't this fun? But I don't know as I should do this."

And silently I agreed. It was fun, but remember that time—'way back when—when you and other neighborhood youngsters stole down to a vacant lot on a soft, summer night, to watch a medicine man sell his patent cure-all at the back of a wagon? Gas jets flamed on each side of the wagon, and flickered over the faces of the crowd. And a noisy Punch and Judy helped the medicine man persuade the small-town folks that his no-account cure-all was "cheap at a dollar."

It had been exciting and an adventure. But it wasn't "ladylike," you were afterwards told, to be in such a place. Now here you were, listening with a crowd to a pitchman on a downtown Chicago street!

"A lady," the pitchman was saying, "can tack this sharpener on a kitchen table." Hopefully, he looked my way. "Then all she has to do is draw the knife over the sharpener two or three times, like this. See that edge? Sharp as a razor." And he picked up a piece of newspaper and sliced it.

"Now, mebbe you got an ax with a nick in it. . . ."

And a man in a light tweed coat, mindful perhaps of a tool bench in his suburban home basement, stepped up and laid a quarter on the table. Other quarters clinked down, 'til there was a pile of them, and the pitchman had to hustle to pass out the sharpeners.

I? Oh, yes. I bought one. And it works. Not that it matters. The pitchman was spring. Adventure. And I've paid 25 cents for far less entertainment.

Montgomery: Picture of an Outstanding Leader

Driving power of General who spurns long talks shown in his ability to make quick moves.

By Edmund Stevens

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who recently returned from a year's tour of duty with the British Eighth Army

Only those who have been close on Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery and watched him at his work know the driving power displayed by this dynamic leader of Great Britain's almost legendary Eighth Army.

One memorable glimpse of Sir Bernard may be recalled at the crucial moment of the fight for Egypt.

It was a drizzly morning early in last December. General Montgomery had boarded a plane at Benina, the big airport near Bengasi and flew to Cairo in answer to an urgent summons from his chief, Gen. Sir Harold Alexander.

General Alexander wasted little time coming to the point. Allied progress in Tunisia had bogged down. The Eighth Army, instead of stopping at the Agheila line, there to await a junction with the forces under Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, would have to take Tripoli and push on to a rendezvous in Tunisia. Time was of the essence.

General Montgomery said it would take time to get tanks repaired and supplies moved up. They discussed the point in detail, General Montgomery demanding as much as 90 days for preparation and General Alexander insisting he must be ready to move in 10 days. In the end they compromised on a fortnight, General Alexander having promised to rush repairs and supplies back at base.

Thanks to their teamwork, the Eighth Army moved on time and has kept on the move almost constantly ever since. The Alexander-Montgomery combination was a fortunate one. General Alexander was a splendid strategist and administrator, General Montgomery an excellent field commander. They worked together in complete harmony and seldom trespassed on each other's respective domain.

Headquarters Reorganized

Once General Alexander came up to Eighth Army field headquarters in the desert during the rush period before a major attack. He involved the commander of the Thirtieth Corps in a lengthy conversation until General Montgomery, running out of patience, cut it short by telling General Alexander he was taking up too much of "my corps commander's valuable time." General Alexander, who knew "Monty" and his ways, beat a quiet retreat.

Together Generals Alexander and Montgomery shook up and streamlined the cumbersome, overgrown Middle East headquarters apparatus in a fashion unprecedented in British military history. Around general headquarters there were many who resented this disruption of the even tenor of their existence. But that did not bother General Montgomery in the slightest so long as he commanded the respect and affection of the men in the field.

General Montgomery expects his subordinates down to the last private to give the best that is in them, just as he does. He drives both them and himself with the same exacting zeal and whoever fails to measure up to standard or in General Montgomery's estimate falls down on the job is swiftly replaced, whether he is captain of a regiment or a general commanding an Army corps.

In his preference for people he is often guided by intuition rather than logic but he seldom goes wrong. He once removed a divisional commander, a major general, on the grounds the man was a constant grouch. In filling posts of command and responsibility he has no more respect for seniority than for other Army conventions and often promotes younger men over the heads of their superiors.

General Montgomery is a strict disciplinarian when it comes to performance but he is not very long on the conventional brass-hat type of discipline. His own personal appearance while campaigning would not always pass parade-ground inspection.

An unforgettable picture was the meeting at the gates of Tripoli between General Montgomery and the Libyan Vice-Governor, the mayor of Tripoli and the Chief of Police. The three Italian officials were gorgeously decked out in natty uniforms bright with row upon row of decorations and gold braid cascading from glittering epaulettes.

General Montgomery wore his ordinary winter campaign outfit—a generous exposed fringe of sweater hanging below his short battledress jacket like an extraordinary abbreviated kilt, a plain black tank regiment beret which he prefers to the customary red-banded general's garrison cap and which he sometimes exchanges for a battered broad-brimmed Australian number.

No False Modesty

General Montgomery's frank assessment of his own ability is uninhibited by false modesty. Once when asked who he thought was the best British tank general he answered with a twinkle "after myself, General Horrocks" [General Horrocks commands the First Armored Division Eighth Army unit under General Montgomery]. After all, if a general doesn't believe in his own ability his men won't.

General Montgomery's opinion of his colleagues are equally frank. When his opinion regarding a certain general whom I cannot name was solicited, he replied he's not a general, he's a cook—a good, plain cook who won't burn the toast but cannot make very good coffee."

To Sir Bernard generalship is both a profession and a hobby, work and recreation. It completely absorbs his interest and he applies to the job of tracking down General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel all the gusto and sporting enthusiasms of a big game hunter. His messages to his troops heralding some attack often end with the phrase "good hunting."

When General Montgomery met with General von Thoma, Marshal Rommel's captured second in command, who had directed German operations during his chief's absence in Germany through the first days of General Montgomery's Alamein offensive, he invited the General to dinner. There he explained to him in great detail just how he had outgeneraled him. He also explained his plans for further outgeneraling Marshal Rommel. Thereafter for some time General von Thoma is said to have slep handcuffed to a staff major assigned to guard him lest the German escape, taking with him his full knowledge of General Montgomery's battle plan.

Personal Conduct

For all the tremendous responsibility he bears, General Montgomery has rare capacity for carefree enjoyment. There is nothing blasé about him and his enthusiasm over each added success is as genuine and unrestrained as a schoolboy's. On the morning of the capture of Tripoli he drove back and forth through the city in an open staff car with his aide-de-camp at the wheel. He was sightseeing, beaming at everything and obviously tremendously happy.

For all his colorful personality, General Montgomery's personal habits and tastes are marked by almost Spartan simplicity. He seldoms eats meat and is sparing in his use of other foods. He is a nondrinker and nonsmoker.

The General is essentially a deeply religious man. His father was Anglican Bishop of Tasmania. His grandfather wrote many hymns which are widely sung today.

By background, character and ability few generals are better qualified to lead victorious army toward world democracy than the Eighth Army's fighting "Monty." The world will doubtless hear more of him before and after this war is over.

Edmund Stevens; Associated Press

Exclusive Scenes of Tripoli and Its Victors

These pictures, excepting the circle, were taken by Mr. Stevens. Top left: Picturesque glimpse of Tripoli Harbor as General Montgomery's troops found it when they entered last January. Top right: General Montgomery, in beret, talks matters over with some of his officers at the gate of Tripoli just after entering the city. Center left: The Highlanders pass as the victory parade marches through the streets of Tripoli. Center right: General Montgomery outlines his plans to his senior officers prior to the attack to familiarize them with all the details. Bottom: Another view of General Montgomery reviewing the victory parade in Tripoli.

Remoteness of India's Mines Protects Manganese Supply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 24—The main disability under which India's industry labors is the distance of the larger deposits of manganese from the nearest seaports. But in this war the disability has its compensations. The mines are well away from the eastern coast which is nearest to any Japanese menace, and manganese can be railed to Bombay for shipment through the Atlantic. It is still easier so far as transport is concerned to get manganese from India than from Russia, the other great source of supply.

Great increases in Indo-United States trade have occurred through the war. India's balance of trade in merchandise with the United States reached an all-time record in the trade year 1941-42 being some $54,000,000, compared with a round $13,000,000 in the year prior to India's entry into the war.

In that year (1938-39) only 7½ per cent of India's total trade was done with the United States; in 1941-42 it was 20 per cent. Except for Britain, the United States is now India's best customer.

For immediate war needs, the main demand of the United States on India has been for jute goods, manganese, mica, and hides and skins. At the moment of India's participation in the war, the United States was the best customer of manufactured jute goods taking about 60 per cent in volume of the exports of burlap and in value 30 per cent of the total export of jute manufactures of all kinds.

With the great increases in farm output now demanded in the States, and even allowing for alternatives to jute for bagging crops, it is clear that subject to shipping space available, the United States can take all the burlap it can get.

Since the beginning of the century India has shared the position of the world's chief producer of manganese ore with Russia. As the demand for manganese is governed by its uses in the manufacture of steel, the output is subject to great vicissitudes as the heavy industries rise and fall with the calls from trade and the manufacture of muntions.

In the depression years of the early thirties India's production was only a fifth of what it had been a few years previously and with a value of less than one nineteenth. But in the later thirties recovery set in, with the result that the production of India for the first time in the history of the industry exceeded 1,000,000 tons in 1937.

India, with 80 per cent of the world's output, is the leading producer of mica, which occurs as giant crystals sometimes as large as 10 feet in diameter. Mica is essential for electrical equipment of all kinds. So important is it for war purposes that Britain and the United States have set up in India a Joint Mission to co-ordinate the purchase of Indian mica on behalf of the Allied nations.

India's imports from the United States have been increasing steadily from something under $3,000,000 in 1938-39 to $102,000,000 in 1941-42, or from 6.4 per cent of India's total imports from all sources to 20 per cent. As in the case of exports, the United States now ranks second among the countries from which India procures supplies, whereas in 1938-39 her position was fifth.

Moreover, the published trade accounts of India do not take into account goods imported for defense services in India, large quantities of which, for instance motor vehicles, come from the United States.

To what extent this marked change for the better in Indo-United States trade will become a permanent feature depends, of course, on conditions in the post-war period. But the economic background is all in favor of the maintenance and further improvement of the position so far as American sales to India are concerned. Even now American business, rather than British business, represents the dynamic element in the Indian market.

'Mercy Ships' Cut Starving Among Greeks

NEW YORK, April 24—Detailed reports just received here by the Greek War Relief Association, of 730 Fifth Avenue, tell of a two thirds reduction in the starvation rate in some parts of Greece as a result of the trips of the Swedish "mercy ships" to that stricken country with American and Canadian wheat, milk and other relief. The Association stresses, however, that even in the areas receiving the supplies, the mortality rate is still high and the condition of children is "most precarious."

"Despite all that has been done, the situation in Greece is still critical and any interruption of relief shipments would be disastrous," announcement by the relief agency declares. "A shortage of material is growing more acute from day to day. Most of the people are in rags. There is practically no soap. The amount of milk is entirely insufficient. Meat is an unimaginable luxury."

Big Guard Against Abuses

The Association reports that the joint Swedish-Swiss Red Cross Commission distributing relief in Greece has 500 inspectors who visit the districts to check on the work of 1,600 local committees and have full authority to stop distribution if there are any abuses. The Commission has taken over the entire economy of the country, in many places establishing warehouses and operating flour mills and bakeries.

By November, 1942, there were 142 points of distribution in Greece and island possessions, of which eight were prisons, 14 monasteries and the remainder cities or villages from which food was distributed to other communities, the Association announced.

The most pressing needs now are for proteins, milk, vitamins, medicine, and clothing, it declared, stressing that the 300 tons of milk sent each month are being reserved for children and hospitals.

Another Swedish vessel, the steamship "Tamara," left Gothenburg, Sweden, April 9 to join the fleet of mercy ships carrying relief to Greece. It will replace the "Eros," which was destroyed in a winter storm off the Greek coast.

600,000 Persons in One Month

Bread and soup, when the latter is obtainable, are the only rations of food in Greece, the Association said, adding that the policy of the Relief Commission in allowing each person about four pounds and four ounces of gruel, flour and other foodstuffs during last November had relieved the pressure on the soup kitchens, which fed 600,000 persons in August, 1942.

Medicines are stored and distributed under the control of the Swiss Red Cross Commission, the Association reported, emphasizing that more than $100,000 worth of medical supplies have been sent to Greece so far.

To relieve the desperate shortage of transportation available for distribution of relief, the Association sent 10 automobiles and six trucks there last August and announced recently that it had shipped three more automobiles to a Canadian port for inclusion in an early shipment. Automobiles and trucks are supplemented in their relief work by every variety of ancient vehicle, donkeys and human carriers.

11 A. M. Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

Sales to 11a. m. (est.) 300,000
Thursdays sales 1,249,290
1943 volume to date 106,841,783
1942 volume to date 34,828,574

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press
Thursday 48.8 Prev.day 48.7
Month ago 47.3 Year ago 32.8
1943 high 49.8 1942 low 41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	11:00	Net Ch'ge
Acme Sil (3)	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	+ ⅛
Adams Exp (.85e)	6	11¾	11⅝	11¾	— ⅛
Adams-Millis ½g	1	27	27	27	
Alaska Juneau	2	6	5⅞	6	
Allegheny Corp	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
Allegh pf 530ww	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
Allegh Ltd $ .35g	1	24½	24½	24½	
Allied Ch&Dye (6)	2	155	154¾	154¾	Apr22
Allied Mills (1e)	1	21½	21½	21½	
Allied Strs (.30g)	2	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	2	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ⅛
Alpha P Cem ¼g	5	19¾	19¾	19¾	Apr22
Amal Leather	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Amerada Pet (2)	4	80¾	80	80	Apr22
Am Ag Chem 1.20	3	27⅞	27½	27¾	Apr22
Am Airlines 1¾e	4	63⅞	63½	63¾	Apr22
Am Brake Sh ¼g	—	37	36¾	37	Apr22
Am Cable & Rad	5	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
Am Can (3)	1	79¾	79¾	79¾	— ⅛
Am Can pf (7)	† 80	175	175	175	+ ⅛
Am Car&Fdy (2g)	9	34½	33¾	33¾	Apr22
Am Chicle (4a)	† 110	106	105¼	106	+1½
Am Cryn Sug ¼g	12	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	Apr22
Am & For Pow	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
Am&F P $6pf ¾k	1	63½	62½	63¼	Apr22
Am&F P $7pf ⅞k	7	70⅞	69	70	Apr22
Am & F P 2pf	111	16⅞	16¼	16⅝	Apr22
Am-Hawaii SS ¾g	2	33	33	33	
Am Hide & Leath	6	4	3⅞	3⅞	
Am Home Pr 2e40	1	62¼	62¼	62¼	+ ¼
Am Ice	2	4	3¾	4	Apr22
Am Ice pf (½e)	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	Apr22
Am Internat ¾g	3	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	Apr22
Am Jew pf 2½	† 10	41	41	41	Apr22
Am Locomotive	6	14½	14¼	14½	— ⅜
Am Loco pf 7¾k	1	100½	100½	100¼	Apr22
Am M & Fdy .20g	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Am News 1.80	†210	32¼	32	32¼	Apr22
Am Pow & Lt	22	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	3	32½	32½	32½	
Am P & L $5 pf	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
Am Rad&St S .15g	7	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
Am Roll Mill .20g	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
Am RM pf 4½	† 30	64¼	64	64	— ¼
Am Ship B 1g	† 30	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ⅛
Am Smelt & R (2)	18	44⅜	43⅞	43⅞	Apr22
Am Sm&R pf 7	† 20	151¼	151¼	151¼	
Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	4	25	24⅞	25	
Am Stove (.60g)	2	16¾	16¾	16⅝	Apr22
Am Sug Ref 1½g	1	24¾	42¾	24¾	— ⅛
Am Sug pf (7)	1	103½	103½	103½	Apr22
Am Sum Tob ¼g	4	27½	27	27½	Apr22
Am Tel & Tel (9)	6	144⅝	144⅜	144⅝	— ⅜
Am Tobacco (3a)	6	54	53½	54	Apr22
Am Tob B (3a)	1	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	
Am Tob pf (6)	† 60	139¼	139	139¼	+ ⅛
Am Type Fdrs ½g	8	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
Am Viscose (1g)	6	38⅛	38	38⅛	+ ⅛
Am Wat Wks	14	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	
Am Woolen	9	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
Am Woolen pf (2k)	5	70½	70¼	70½	+ ¾
Am Z pr pf 2½k	2	52	52	52	Apr22
Anaconda (1½g)	2	29½	29½	29½	
Anac W&C ¼g	† 20	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅛
Arm III	10	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
Arm III pr pf	2	59	59	59	+ ½
Arm III pf	80	63	63	63	Apr22
Armold Const (½)	3	8¾	8½	8½	Apr22
Artloom Corp .10g	10	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
Assd Dry Gds ½g	10	10¾	10⅝	10¾	Apr22
Assd DG 1pf 6	† 20	81½	81½	81½	Apr22
Atch T & S F 3g	32	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	— ⅛
Atch T & S F pf 5	3	78	78	78	— ¼
Atl Coast Line 2e	17	33¼	32½	32½	Apr22
Atl Refin (.15g)	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	
Atl Refin pf 4	† 80	108	108	108	Apr22
Atlas Corp ¼g	3	11⅜	11	11	
Atlas Powd ¾g	† 40	60½	60½	60½	
Atlas Tack (¼g)	1	11½	11½	11½	Apr22
Aust Nich pr A	† 50	49	49	49	Apr22
Aviation Corp .10g	31	5¾	5⅝	5¾	Apr22
Bald Loco ct (1e)	30	17½	17¼	17⅜	+ ¾
Balt & Ohio	6	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
Balt & Ohio pf	14	13¼	12¾	12¾	Apr22
Bangor & Ar	19	12⅛	11¾	11¾	Apr22
Bng&Ar pf2½zk	† 120	53¼	52¼	53¼	Apr22
Barber Asph	14	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	Apr22
Barker pf 2¾	† 20	37	37	37	Apr22
Barnsdall Oil .60	11	17½	17⅜	17½	
Bell Airc (2e)	6	18¾	17¾	17¾	Apr22
Bendix Aviа ¾g	7	38½	38	38⅛	Apr22
Benef Ind Ln .30g	2	15¼	15	15	Apr22
Best Foods (.60)	114	13⅞	12¾	13⅛	Apr22
Best & Co 1.60a	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	Apr22
Beth Steel 1½g	2	64¼	64¼	64¼	
Beth Steel pf (7)	1	115½	115½	115½	Apr22
Bigelow-Sanf ½g	1	33	33	33	
Boeing Airp 1g	3	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅜
Bon Ami B 2½	† 30	44¾	44¾	44¾	Apr22
Bohn Al&Brass 2	2	53¾	53	53¾	Apr22
Bond Strs 1.60	4	22	21¾	22	Apr22
Borden Co (.30g)	3	26⅛	26	26	— ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	4	27⅛	26¾	27⅛	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	1	41	41	41	Apr22
Bristol-My .40g	1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas ¼g	1	17	17	17	+ ⅛
Bruns-Balke ¼g	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie ½g	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Budd Mfg	60	100¼	99½	99½	Apr22
Budd Mfg pf	† 10	26⅜	26½	26⅜	+ ⅜
Burling Mills .35g	6	12	12	12	
Burr Add M .60	3	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Bush Terminal	35	35½	34½	35	Apr22
Bush T B pf¾xk	† 2	87	86¾	87	Apr22
Butler Bros .30g	9	8½	8¾	8½	Apr22
Butler Bros pf1½	1	24½	24½	24½	Apr22
Butte C&Z ¼a	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
Calif Pack 1½	9	27¾	27	27	Apr22
Campbell Wy ¼g	12	18	17½	18	Apr22
Can D G Ale .60	14	21	20⅝	20¾	Apr22
Canad Pacific	11	10⅛	10	10	
Case (JI) pf 7	† 10	137	137	137	Apr22
Caterpil Trac (2)	2	45¾	45¾	45¾	
Celanese Cp ½g	25	36⅛	35¼	35⅞	Apr22
Celanese 5 pf 5	† 170	101½	101	101¼	Apr22
Celanese 7 pf 7	† 20	111	111	111	+ ¼
Celanese pr pf 7	† 50	124	123¼	123¼	Apr22
Celotex Corp ½	2	14	14	14	+ ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½	9	19¾	19½	19¾	Apr22
Cent. Found .10g	7		2⅞	3	Apr22
Cent RR N J	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
Cent Vio Sug 2½e	9	18	17¾	17¾	Apr22
Cerro de Pas (4)	1	39	39	39	
Certain-teed Prod	18	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	Apr22
Cer-teed 6 pf	† 40	58¼	58¼	5	¼ — ½
Champ P&F pf6	† 20	105	105	105	Apr22
Checker Cab	6	21⅞	21	21⅞	+1⅞
Ches & Ohio (3)	3	44½	44½	44½	
Ches & Ohio pf 4	3	99¾	99½	99¾	Apr22
Chi & E III	10	8¼	8	8	Apr22
Chi & E III A .59g	25	15	15	15	
Chi Gt West	16	5¾	5⅝	5¾	Apr22
Chi Gt W pf ½k	3	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
Chi PT prpf2½	† 40	50	49¾	50	Apr22
Chi R Is & Pac	12	1		⅞	Apr22
Chi RI&Pac 6 pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Chi RI&Pac 7 pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Apr22
Chrysler Cp ¾g	3	72⅞	72¾	72⅞	
City Ice & F 1.20	1	14½	14½	14½	Apr22
City I&F pf6½	† 10	102¼	102¼	102¼	Apr22
Clev E Il pf 4½	† 40	113	113	113	Apr22
Clev Graph Br ½g	2	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	Apr22
Clev Gr B pf 5	† 10	104	104	104	Apr22
Cluett Peab pf 7	20	144	144	144	
Coca-Cola (3)	4	99½	99	99	Apr22
Coca-Cola A (3)	†40	63¾	63½	63½	— ¾
Colgate-Palm-P ½	2	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
Colg-P-P pf6¼k	† 30	107	107	107	+ ⅛
Collins & Aik	3	23½	23⅜	23½	Apr22
Collins & A pf 5	† 10	110	110	110	Apr22
Col & South	† 20	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¾
Col & South 1pf	† 60	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
Col & South 2pf	† 10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Apr22
Col Br'cast A .30g	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
Col Br'cast B .30g	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	
Col G & El	39	4	3⅞	4	
Col G&E 6 pf 6	7	60	59⅝	59⅝	Apr22
Col G&E 5 pf 5	† 10	55¾	55¾	55¾	+ ½
Com I T cpf4¼k	† 10	110	110	110	Apr22
Comi Solvents .60e	2	14	14	14	+ ⅛
Comwith & South	61	11	11	11	
Com & South pf	4	57⅜	57¼	57¼	— ¾
Conde Nast .40e	17	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	Apr22
Conwith Ed .70g	4	24½	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
Congol-Nairs (1)	4	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	Apr22
Consol Cigar 1¾e	3	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅜
Con Cig pr pf6½	† 30	100¼	100¼	100¼	Apr22
Cons Copper .45e	36	6¼	6⅛	6⅜	Apr22
Cons Edison 1.60	7	19⅞	19¾	19¾	
Cons Edison pf 5	3	95¾	95¾	95¾	+ ¼
Cons Oil (¼a)	8	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	
Cons Vultee ½g	4	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	Apr22
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	4	26	25⅝	25⅝	Apr22
Consol'n Coal	2	13½	13½	13½	
Consol'n Coal pf	2	65	65	65	
Cons Pr pf 4½	† 160	96½	95¼	96¼	Apr22
Cont Can (¼g)	1	31½	31½	31½	+ ½
Cont Diam Fib ¼g	4	14¼	14	14	Apr22
Cont Ins 1.60a	1	47¾	47¼	47¾	
Cont Motors .15g	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Cont Oil Del (1)	9	33⅞	33¾	33⅞	+ ⅛
Cont Steel (¼g)	3	24	23½	23½	Apr22
Copperweld Stl .80	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	Apr22
Corn Exch 2.40	† 10	45½	45½	45½	
Corn Prod 3.60	1	71¼	71¼	71¼	Apr22
Coty Inc (.15g)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Coty Internat'l	2	1½	1½	1½	Apr22
Crane Co (1e)	3	18⅞	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
Crane Co cv pf 3	† 10	104	104	104	— ¼
Crown Zel pf 5	† 20	91½	91½	91½	Apr22
Crucible Steel 2e	7	34⅞	34¼	34¼	Apr22
Cuban-Am Sug ¾xd	5	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
Cudahy Pack	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
Curtis Publish¼g	22	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
Curtis Pub pf	† 80	74¼	74	74¼	Apr22
Curtis P pr pf ¾xk	2	33¼	33¼	33¼	—1
Curtiss-Wright 1e	6	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Curtiss-Wr A ⅓g	2	23¾	23½	23¾	Apr22
Cutler-Hamg ¼g	3	19⅛	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
Deere & Co 1.35e	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	
Del & Hudson	5	15⅞	15¼	15¼	— ¼
Del Lack & West	8	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Devoe & R A 1	† 90	24½	23½	24	Apr22
Diam Match pf 1½	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	Apr22
Diam T Motor ¼g	1	14⅜	15½	15¼	+ ⅛
Diesel-Wem-G ⅓g	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Apr22
Dist Corp-S h2.22	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
Dixie C A 2½	†320	39⅞	39¼	39⅞	Apr22
Dohler Die C ⅓g	5	25	25	25	+ ⅛
Dome Mines h.80g	2	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
Douglas Airc 5e	4	69	68½	68¾	Apr22
Dow Chem (3)	1	140¼	140¼	140¼	Apr22
du Pont de N 3g	1	144¼	144¼	144¼	+ ¼
du Pont pf (4½)	4	128¾	128	128¼	Apr22
Eastern Air L	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	
Eastern Roll Mill	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	1	161¼	161¼	161¼	+ ¼
Eaton Mfg (3)	2	40¾	40	40¾	Apr22
Edison Br Strs .80	1	14	14	14	Apr22
El Auto-Lite ½g	1	35⅞	35⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
Elec Boat (1e)	6	13	12¾	12⅞	Apr22
El Power & Lt	43	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
El Pr & Lt $6 pf	1	51½	51½	51½	— ¼
El Pr & Lt $7 pf	12	56¼	55½	55¾	Apr22
El Storage Bat 2	2	39	39	39	+ ⅛
Endicott-J pf 5	† 50	116½	116½	116½	Apr22
Eng Pub Service	8	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf 5	† 60	76½	76½	76½	Apr22
Eng PS $5½pf5½	† 100	82	82	82	Apr22
Eng PS $6 pf 6	† 200	84	83½	84	Apr22
Erie RR (1e)	1	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
Erie RR ct (1e)	14	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
Erie RR pf A (5)	1	49½	49½	49½	+ ¼
Fairbanks Morse 1	5	37½	36¾	36¾	Apr22
Fajardo Sugar 2	21	25¾	25	25	Apr22
Fed Lt & Tr ¼g	7	12¾	12½	12¾	Apr22
Fed Lt&T pf 6	† 10	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	Apr22
Fed M & Sm 1g	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅜
Fed Mot Tr .10g	19	5½	5½	5½	Apr22
Fed D Strs 1.40a	2	20	19⅞	19⅞	Apr22
Fed D St pf 4½	† 10	87¼	87¼	87¼	Apr22
Ferro Enamel	6	14½	14	14	Apr22
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	1	48½	48½	48½	— ½
Firestone T&R ¾ag	10	35	35	35	
Flintkote (¼g)	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
Flintkote pf (4½)	30	104	104	104	Apr22
Florence Stove ½g	2	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ¾
Follansbee Steel	4	7⅜	7¼	7¼	Apr22
Follansbee S pf	† 20	40	40	40	Apr22
Foster Wheeler	3	17¾	17¼	17¾	+ ⅛
Foster W 6pf 1½	570	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
Francisco Sugar	9	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Freeport Sulph 2	2	35	35	35	
Fruehauf Trs 1.40	1	21½	21½	21½	
Gair (Robt) ¼e	6	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Gair (R) pf 1.20	3	14	14	14	Apr22
Gamewell Co 1g	† 60	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	
Gar Wood Ind ¼g	5	6	6	6	+ ⅛
Gen Am Trans 2e	3	41¼	41¼	41¼	+ ¼
Gen Cable	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
Gen Cab pf3½zk	† 30	86	86	86	— ⅜
Gen Cable A	20	15¾	14⅞	15¼	Apr22
Gen Elec (1.40)	9	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
Gen Foods pf 4½	90	117	116¼	117	Apr22
Gen G & El A	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Gen G&El cv pf	† 40	100	100	100	Apr22
Gen Mills (4)	1	88¼	88¼	88¼	+ ⅛
Gen Motors ½g	10	50¼	50	50	
Gen O Adv .20e	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Gen Prec Eq (¼g)	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Pr Ink pf 6	† 50	107¼	107¼	107¼	Apr22
Gen Pub Service	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Gen Real & Util	2	1	1	1	
Gen Refract .30g	4	19¼	18¾	18¾	Apr22
Gen Ry Sig ¼g	6	17¾	17	17¾	Apr22
Gen Time Inst	3	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
Gen T & Rub ½g	30	14¼	13¾	14¼	Apr22
Gillette S Raz .45e	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Gimbel Bros	37	8⅞	8½	8⅞	Apr22
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6	2	72	72	72	Apr22
Goebel Brew (.20)	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Goodrich (BF) ¼g	11	40	39¼	40	+1
Goodrich pf (5)	4	95¼	95	95¼	Apr22
Goodyear T&R ½g	13	36⅜	36¼	36⅜	+ ⅛
Goodyear pf (5)	2	97	97	97	+ ¾
Gotham Hos (1½e)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Graham-Paige Mot	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Granby C Min .60	15	6¼	6	6	Apr22
Granite C Stl .35e	3	11¾	11	11	Apr22
Grant (WT) 1.40	5	34	33½	33¾	Apr22
Gt Nor Ry pf (2e)	3	29¼	28½	28⅞	— ⅛
Gt West Sugar (1g)	3	26⅜	26¼	26½	+ ⅛
Green (HL) (2a)	6	41¾	41¼	41¼	Apr22
Greyhound Cp (1)	6	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
Grum Air En 1½e	11	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	Apr22
Guantan Sugar	7	3¾	3¾	3¾	Apr22
Guantan Sug pf	† 20	127¼	127¼	127¼	+1¼
Gulf Mob & Ohio	12	9	9	9	+ ⅛
Gulf M&O pf 2½e	1	39½	39½	39½	+ ½
Ham Watch pf 6	† 20	105	105	105	Apr22
Harb-Walker ½g	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Hayes Mfg	6	2⅝	2½	2½	
Hazel-Atlas G 5	† 20	99½	99½	99½	Apr22
Hercules Powd ½g	4	81	80⅞	81	Apr22
Homestake Min	3	37⅛	36¾	37	
Houd-Hersh A 2½	1	37	37	37	— ½
Houd-Hersh B ¼g	10	14⅞	14¼	14¼	Apr22
Household Fin (4)	1	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	Apr22
Househ F pf 5	† 30	108	108	108	Apr22
Houston Oil	4	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Hudson Motor	15	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	Apr22
Hupp Motor	25	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	Apr22
Illinois Central	2	13¾	13⅝	13¾	— ¼
Ill Cent LL (4)	† 90	44½	44	44⅞	Apr22
Ill Central pf	2	27½	27¼	27½	Apr22
Indian Refin	10	12⅛	11⅞	12	Apr22
Inger-Rand 1½g	3	98	98	98	Apr22
Inland Steel (1g)	1	71	71	71	+1
Inspirat C Cop ¼g	30	14¼	13¾	14⅛	Apr22
Interlake Iron ⅛e	4	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Int Harvester (2)	3	68	68	68	+ ½
Int Harv pf (7)	† 80	169¾	169	169¾	Apr22
Int Hydro-Elec A	12	2⅛	1⅞	2	Apr22
Int Mer Marine	14	13¾	13¼	13½	— ⅛
Int Min & Ch ⅛e	3	18⅛	18	18⅛	Apr22
Int Nick Can (2)	8	33⅞	33⅜	33⅞	— ⅛
Int Paper	1	12¼	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
Int Paper pf (5)	1	58½	58½	58½	— ⅛
Int Ry Cen Am	32	5¼	5	5¼	— ⅛
I Ry CApf 1¼k	†180	51	50½	51	+1
Int Shoe (1.80)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	
Int Tel & Tel	31	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
Int T & T for ct	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
Interst D Strs ½g	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
Jarvis (WB) .30g	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
Jewel Tea (1.60)	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	
Johns-Manv (¼g)	8	81½	81	81	
Jones & L Stl 1g	9	24½	24¼	24¼	Apr22
Jones&L Stl pfA 5	4	62¼	62	62¼	Apr22
Kalam St & F .60	1	15	15	15	Apr22
Kan City South	17	10¼	10	10⅛	Apr22
Kan City So pf 2e	3	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	Apr22
Kennecott Cop ½g	12	32⅞	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
Keyst S & W ¼g	1	17½	17½	17½	Apr22
Kinney (GR) Co	4	3¾	3½	3½	
Kresge (SS) ¼g	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
Kress (SH) (1.60)	1	29¼	29	29¼	+ ⅛
Kroger Grocery (2)	1	14¼	14	14¼	Apr22
Lacleds Gas	†150	63¾	62½	62½	Apr22
Lacleds Gas pf	†130	63¾	63¾	63¾	Apr22
Lee Rub & T ¾g	6	35½	35½	35½	Apr22
Lehigh Port C 1½	5	22½	22½	22½	Apr22
Lehigh P C pf 4	† 10	115½	115½	115½	Apr22
Lehigh Val Coal	11	2	1⅞	2	Apr22
Lehigh V Coal pf	1	17⅜	16⅞	16⅜	— ⅛
Lehigh Val RR	2	7	7	7	
Lehman Co (1)	4	29	29	29	— ⅜
Libby McN&L .45g	10	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Liggett & My B 3	2	68¼	68¼	68¼	+ ¼
Ligg& My pf 7	† 50	174½	174½	174½	Apr22
Lion Oil Ref (1)	10	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	Apr22
Liquid Carb (1a)	4	20¾	20	20¾	Apr22
Lockheed Airc ⅓g	3	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
Loew's Inc (2)	14	43¾	43¾	43¾	— ¼
Long-Bell Lumb A	3	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
Loose-W Biscuit 1	2	26½	26½	26½	
Lorillard (P) ¼g	3	19	18⅞	19	Apr22
Lorillard pf (7)	† 10	152¾	152¾	152¾	Apr22
Mack Trucks (3e)	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	
Macy (RH) Co (2)	1	45¾	45¾	45¾	+ ⅛
Mad Sq Gar ¼g	1	11½	11½	11½	
Magma Copper ½g	7	21⅝	21½	21½	— ⅛
Marett Sugar	16	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Manhattan Shirt(1)	5	17¼	17¼	17¼	Apr22
Marcalbo Oil Exp	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Marine Mid .08g	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Mkt St Ry pr pf	† 380	14¼	14⅛	13¾	Apr22
Marshall Field .80	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
Martin (GL) 1½e	4	21¾	21½	21¾	— ⅛
Martin-Parry	12	6¼	6	6	
Mathieson Alk ¼g	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	
May Dept Strs (3)	4	45	44¾	44¾	Apr22
Maytag Co pf ¾xk	1	27½	27½	27½	Apr22
McInt Pors h2.22a	4	46½	46	46½	Apr22
McKess & Rob (1)	3	19¼	19½	19¼	
McK & R pf5¼k	† 50	111	111	111	Apr22
McLellan Strs .40g	8	9¼	9	9¼	

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Babson Sees Wages Riding For a Fall

By Roger Babson

BABSON PARK, Mass.—In 1929 when stocks were selling eight times present prices I told investors that these prices could not possibly hold up and that a price collapse was ahead. It surely came with a bang. In a few months prices dropped 80 per cent and (in two years) by 1933 all the banks were closed with ten million unemployed.

Today the situation is exactly reversed. It is true that the stock market has gone up a little since 1932. The averages, which then stood at 27, now are about 80; but this is far from the high of 265 in 1929. If, however, the newspapers would publish the wage averages, the same as they publish the stock averages, what would they show? I'll tell you they should scare every munition worker stiff.

Hence, now I want to talk to members of the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. the same as I talked to investors in 1929. You munition workers are today just where your employers were in 1929. You are headed for just as much of a licking as they got. Your labor leaders are blinding you to the real facts now the same as Wall Street bankers blinded your employers 14 years ago this very month and day.

Sees Millions Unemployed

Twenty million people are now engaged in war work. Some day this war will suddenly stop. Admiral Halsey is reported to have said it would end this year; but I don't believe it will end until after elections in November, 1944. Whenever it does end there will be an awful crash in the union labor market, the same as there was in the stock market in 1929.

Millions of union labor will quickly be thrown out of work. Those getting the highest wages will be dropped first. There will then be a job panic and a job depression and all kinds of job troubles. Moreover, this labor panic could take place with increasing commodity prices, greater real estate activity and even higher stock prices.

The politicians may say this will not happen. They may say that the government will give employment if private companies will not do so. Perhaps this will be tried; but if so, the government will not pay the wages—no, nor half the wages—that war workers are now getting. No government could continue in office which paid any special group of ex-war workers more than letter-carriers, policemen and other government employees get. This averages $35 per week for men and $25 per week for women as "tops." Union war workers are now having a reckless, riotous and crazy honeymoon.

Beware of Political Promises

Then think of this—If the government takes over factories to make shoes, or textiles, or motor cars so as to give ex-war workers jobs, how is the goverment going to sell the shoes, clothing, textiles or autos? There is only one way and that is by cutting prices below what regular manufacturers are charging. This would mean that these private manuacturers would need to shut down and throw their employees out of work. Hence, the "cure" would be worse than the disease. The politicians would only be "robbing Peter to pay Paul." For every vote they might get from the war workers, they would lose two votes from peacetime workers and returning soldiers.

In the above calculations I have said nothing about these ten million soldiers who will be returning home. They will have 60 days to return to their old jobs; but they have been given no promise about wages. This is another reason why the present employers paying higher wages for war workers will be compelled to let these workers go after peace is declared. The only way most employers can take back former employees, who were drafted into the services, will be by discharging those who have stayed home cashing in at high wages, while their brothers suffered and bled in the South Sea Islands for $50 per month.

I repeat that all you war workers are now living in a fool's paradise. No labor leaders nor politicians can prevent a terrible crash in the labor market after World War II. Furthermore, the higher John L. Lewis and the railroad unions push up wages now, the greater the fall will be and the more grief after peace comes.

I believe in labor unions the same as I believe in corporations. To have workable unions, they also must have well-paid officials the same as do successful corporations. My message this week is simply this: These union labor officials are as blind to the present wage conditions today as were the corporation officials blind to business conditions in 1929. These labor leaders are leading their union members for a terrible fall and disappointment the same as the corporation officials led their stockholders to disaster in 1929.

What can you as a war worker do about it? You can't be blamed for now taking what you are now getting; but you can do these three things which will help you and your family after the war ends:

1. You can do more and better work every day. This will keep down prices and make it unnecessary for the government to borrow so much money.
2. You can stop asking for higher wages and thus avoid making the returning soldiers any uglier when they do return than they would be if they came back now.
3. You can save every cent possible now for the day—after the war—when you'll be out of work. The cost of living has not advanced more than 20 per cent. Keep your expenses down to what they were before the war, plus 20 per cent. Save the rest by putting it in the savings bank or War Bonds.

Takes New Post

Louis F. Sattele

Appointed by the National Tube Co. as Assistant General Superintendent of the Lorain, Ohio, works. With the company 21 years, Mr. Sattele has been Assistant General Superintendent at the Ellwood City, Pa., works.

World Pool Called Plan to Redistribute America's Wealth

CHICAGO (AP)—Dr. Melchior Palyn, economist, asserted British and American plans for creating an international finance pool after the war contained the machinery for handing out American wealth around the world.

"The English plan openly calls this stabilization fund 'a genuine organ of truly international government,'" he said in an address written for a meeting of the Union League Club. "Such a pool should enable Britain and others in a similar position to carry on expansionist policies beyond their means, and to do so at the expense of the sweat and toil of the American people—just as the Germans did after the last war at our expense.

"Instead of facing the issue of international stabilization squarely, the pool system as proposed by the governments would legitimize the use by debtor countries of currency devaluation, tariff raising and similar obstructions to our exports—without giving us the right to retaliate.

"Both plans imply clearly that the proposed pool would be just a first step toward the ultimate goal: the international redistribution of America's wealth."

Dr. Palyi, a Hungarian-born American citizen, has taught money, banking and related subjects in numerous universities. For a period before the war he was chief economist of the Deutsche Bank.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	May	1
Franklin Savings Bank	May	1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May	1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	May	10
Union Savings Bank	May	10
Warren Institution for Savings	May	10
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	May	15
East Boston Savings Bank	May	15
Eliot Savings Bank	May	15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	May	15
Wildey Savings Bank	May	15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	May	19

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	May	1
Brookline Savings Bank	May	10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	May	10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	May	15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	May	20

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1817-1943

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Loans on Huge Store of Wheat Due April 30

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—The Government will come into possession of about 180,000,000 bushels of wheat a week from today unless several hundred thousand farmer-borrowers in the meantime pay off $225,000,000 in loans extended on the grain last year.

The Commodity Credit Corporation disclosed today that loans on about 160,000,000 bushels of 1942-grown wheat stored in commercial elevators and warehouses and 20,000,000 bushels of 1941-grown wheat stored on farms will fall due April 30.

The loans will not be extended, officials said, grain not redeemed by that date will be taken over by the Government as full payment of the loans.

Grain officials expect the bulk of the wheat to be turned over to the Government. They explain that present market prices of most types of wheat are a few cents below the loan value. Hence, if a farmer paid off his loan, redeemed his wheat and sold it at current prices, he would lose money.

Some farmers, however—particularly those with a surplus of cash and assured storage space—are expected to redeem their grain and hold it for possible higher prices in the future.

They may be influenced by the prospects of a smaller wheat crop this year and of a higher Government wheat loan rate on the 1943 crop. Farm legislation authorizes price-supporting loans on wheat at not less than 85 per cent of parity. The loan rate on the 1942 crop averaged $1.14 a bushel. This year's loan rate, which will be announced probably early next month, is expected to average about 1.22.

While the 1941 and 1942 wheat would not be eligible for storage under the new loan rate, grain from the earlier crops would reap the benefit of any advance in the market price which the higher 1943 loan rate might cause.

In addition to the 180,000,000 bushels involved in loans which fall due next week are about 150,000,000 bushels of 1942-grown wheat stored on farms, which farmers may redeem by June 30 or have their loans extended for another year.

The Government wheat could be used for several purposes, including sale for livestock feed purposes and for manufacture into industrial alcohol.

Wholesale Prices Relatively Steady In April 17 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Bureau of Labor Statistics' comprehensive index of prices at primary markets remained unchanged during the week ended April 17 at the recent peak level of 103.5 per cent of the 1926 average, the Department of Labor reported.

Although prices for farm products and foods advanced slightly during the week, up 0.1 per cent for the former and 0.4 per cent for the latter, other markets were steady, the report stated.

	(1926=100) Apr. 17 1943	Apr. 10 1943	P C. Changes to April 17 '43 from Apr. 10 1943	Apr. 18 1942
All commod'ties	*103.5	*103.5		+ 5.3
Farm products	*124.4	*124.3	+0.1	+18.3
Foods	108.3	107.9	+0.4	+ 9.8
Hides & leather	118.4	118.4		— 1.2
Textile products	96.9	96.9		— 0.1
Fuel & light mtls	81.1	81.1		+ 3.8
Metal & products	*103.9	*103.9		
Bldg materials	110.3	110.3		+ 1.4
Chem & allied	100.1	100.1		+ 3.1
Housefurnish'gs	104.2	104.2		— 0.2
Misc commod	91.4	91.3	+0.1	+ 2.0
Raw materials	*112.8	*112.7	+0.1	+12.9
Semimnfd atcls	93.0	93.0		+ 0.3
Manufact prods	*100.8	*100.8		+ 2.2
Com other than farm products	*99.0	*99.0		+ 2.2
Com other than farm and foods	*96.8	*96.7	+0.1	+ 1.4

*Preliminary

Fed. Reserve Board Index Up 1 Point

WASHINGTON (AP)—Output of fuels and wool textiles hit new peaks in March, the Federal Reserve Board said in reporting increased industrial activity last month which sent its industrial index up one point to 203.

The rise in total industrial output, the Board said in its monthly summary of business and financial conditions, "continued to reflect chiefly increased production in the machinery and transportation equipment industries producing armaments."

Retail sales during March and the first half of April fell off from the February peak, sending the Board's retail sales index down from 167 to 135. Despite this decline, the index continued above the high level that prevailed in the latter part of last year.

N. Y. Exchange Petitions WLB for Pay Increases

NEW YORK (AP) — The New York Stock Exchange said it had petitioned the War Labor Board to give simultaneous approval to wage increases for organized and unorganized employees of the exchange to prevent "intra-plant" inequalities.

It is said the regional WLB had approved increases for a group of organized employees, retroactive to Jan. 1, while a later petition for similar rises for unorganized employees had not yet been acted upon.

Stock exchange President Emil Schram in a letter to employees said the exchange was "endeavoring to insure equal treatment."

'Forgiveness' Talk on Pay-Go Tax Bills Seen Disingenuous

By George Ericson

Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

By this time there can be little doubt among the taxpayers of the nation that the tax question has become a political football. For many months on and off the House Ways and Means Committee has wrestled with the problem of making current the taxpayer's liability to the Government. This problem has not been urgent before because the amount of taxes due from those making out income tax returns has been a comparatively small percentage of their incomes.

Today the tax situation has become decidedly more acute. The Government is engaged in a critical battle against inflation. It needs to raise, according to the President, $16,000,000,000 above the sum calculated to come in from the rates now in effect. This must come to a very considerable extent from some 44,000,000 taxpayers of whom about 18,000,000 made no return before 1942 and 29,000,000 none before 1941.

Delay Aids Inflation

The crux of the matter is that the new prospectively bigger taxes to be borne, will be such a large percentage of a person's earning power that the pay-as-you-earn method of collection is the one logical and feasible proposal which will make revenues steadily available to the Treasury, with a minimum of delinquency and of hardship to the citizen. There is now no opposition to the pay-as-you-go principle, but to the method of putting it into operation. The committee members whose duty it is to report a workable plan to the House are so beset by various preconceptions that compromise has been impossible, and the explicit demands of a majority of America's millions of taxpayers, as shown in Gallup polls, have been ignored.

All the while that this battle on collection-at-the-source taxation has been going on, more fuel for inflation has been accumulating. The increased taxes that could have been siphoned off and by that much have delayed the action of inflationary influences are left in the hands of actual or potential spenders. Of course, voluntary bond purchases are a helpful factor, but increased taxation must be the main brake on the demand for goods. Meantime, the tax program for 1943 waits and it may be late this year before the House can whip a new tax bill into shape.

Why then, cannot a pay-as-you-go plan be adopted? Because, in the opinion of this column, the tax problem is not viewed objectively or purely as a money-raising procedure. Instead, it is looked upon as a means of registering either one's political predelictions or of assuring all and sundry that the legislator is for the "common people" and against permitting any advantage which might accrue to the rich person. This commentator has argued previously for the Ruml plan and still conceives it the best one. The compromises brought out do not seem to offer any advantage over the proposal made by the chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Government Need Not Lose

All the talk of "forgiveness" which has been so profuse in the arguments of the anti-Ruml advocates is merely so much warmed-over atmosphere. The cry that the Government would lose $10 billion dollars is merely campaign stuff, Congressional verbiage. The Government need never lose a dollar because of any change it may make in the yardstick it uses to measure a taxpayer's liability. Skipping a year, so far as taxes go, is a misnomer because the taxpayer pays taxes every year so long as he lives under the Ruml plan.

What the latter plan actually does is to reduce by one the total number of tax payments a citizen is required to pay his government, his estate paying the final one. This does not mean, however, that the government will necessarily get any less taxes this year or any year in the future because of this reduction in the number of payments.

The idea of tax "forgiveness" is merely a red herring. The fact that it has taken lodgement in public consciousness is in part due to persistent repetition and in part to the erroneous assumption that there is a fixed amount of taxes due every year. The true assumption is, of course, that the total of taxes due in any year is based on an estimate by budget experts who figure how much revenue is needed to run the government. Then the so-called tax experts figure how much taxes it is feasible to collect. In time of war it is possible to collect only a part of the total government spending; the rest is borrowed. In peacetime, the tax collections should readily balance the budget estimates.

'Forgiveness' Concept Fallacious

The general belief will not down that the "forgiveness" bugaboo is used by Government officials because it is deemed politically inadvisable to admit that so vital a fiscal reform has emanated from anti-Administration ranks. The New Deal has lost ground with the voters of the nation on domestic issues. This is an instance where desirable legislation is condemned because of its origin.

It should readily be apparent that when the Government needs more revenue Congress is authorized to levy the desired amount. This amount based on Government requirements and the taxpayer's ability to pay, will be produced by rates of taxation equitably applied to all classifications of earned income above a fixed minimum.

If one were to concede that because of a Ruml plan, for instance, the Government could not collect the one year's "skipped" taxes due to the demise of a certain number of citizens yearly, is the overall tax sum the Govment needs the loser? Not at all. The Congress will levy whatever taxes are required, taking the whole national income picture into consideration. If the change in the base of taxation should be deemed to have caused a loss of 4 or 5 per cent, then the tax rates could be adjusted upward to make up this difference.

In the last analysis, all of a taxpayer's income up to some irreducible minimum is subject to Government seizure by taxation. He owes to it only what his representatives determine he shall pay by some yardstick. Today that yardstick is the previous year's income. But the yardstick is outmoded. Tomorrow that yardstick should be this year's income. To saddle upon the citizen two years' taxes in one or three years' taxes in two years, is to deny the very relief that the pay-as-you-earn proposal seeks to afford.

Merely Using New Yardstick

The simplicity of a plan which will measure taxes by current rather than past earnings has gained sufficient headway to be assured of eventual adoption, but its honest opponents have been befogged by the inability to see that a modification of the yardstick or measuring rod is in no sense an abatement or forgiveness of taxes. The so-called loss to the Treasury each year represented by taxes of persons who pass on in that year is in part offset when the tax clock is set ahead by the bringing in of new taxpayers a year earlier than they ordinarily would begin to pay. Moreover, had the Doughton adherents so wished, they could have guarded against any windfall by having the government collect the taxes for the "skipped" year along with the estate taxes.

Because of the inability of the House group to agree to any compromise, it is debatable whether a pay-as-you-go plan can be put into effect by July 1. After the Easter recess, two bills will be put before the House, each embodying concessions, the Republicans appearing willing to settle for a 75 per cent remission of the 1942 tax on incomes below $20,000 and 50 per cent of that year's tax on incomes above $20,000, payments to be spread over two years or more. The Democrats would apply the lower 1941 rates to 1942 income, thus "forgiving" about 40 per cent of the tax liability, and allowing three years to pay the "unforgiven" part.

So the nation is confronted with complicated tax formulas instead of a simple one, because many of the committee would rather take a chance on more inflation and delay the benefits of pay-as-you-go than to leave a possible loophole for a few rich persons to benefit. The Ruml plan must not apply to the wealthy, they indicate, thus denying the equity of a plan which says that one taxpayer is as fully entitled to be placed on a pay-as-you-go basis as any other without being penalized in the changeover. It is to be hoped that the debate in the House will shear away excrescences and pretensions and hold to principles.

Chain Store Sales Show Further Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Sales of chain store companies in March, together with percentage changes from the corresponding periods last year, have been compiled by Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike, Inc., as follows:

	Dollar Sales March, 1943	Percent Change March	3 Mos.
J. J. Newbury Co.	$6,385,439	+28.4	+25.1
McLellan Stores Co	2,524,289	+27.4	+30.3†
Kroger Gr & Bak	34,819,708*	+27.2*	+23.5*
Lane Bryant, Inc.	2,153,855	+26.3	+35.2
Lincoln Stores, Inc.	712,726	+25.7	+30.3†
Colonial Strs, Inc.	8,631,396*	+25.4*	+27.9*
Rose's 10 & 25Strs	710,135	+24.9	+25.1
Scott-Burr Stores	1,054,744	+23.8	+23.5
Neisner Bros., Inc.	3,547,427	+22.7	+23.8
M H Fishman	448,172	+20.6	+16.2
Lerner Stores Corp	5,895,561	+20.0	+38.4†
Walgreen Co.	8,981,370	+19.3	+17.7
G C Murphy Co.	6,051,132	+18.8	+19.2
McCrory Stores	5,162,643	+18.1	+18.6
Con. Retail Stores	1,661,387	+17.2	+14.9
Peoples Drug Strs.	4,832,437	+15.8	+13.6
Rand's (Drugs)	215,436	+14.3	+14.9
W T Grant Co.	11,955,704	+14.2	+14.0
S H Kress Co.	9,633,824	+13.3	+15.1
H L Green Co.	4,821,040	+12.2	+16.4*
Crown Drug Co.	833,453	+10.1	+12.1‡
J C Penney Co.	38,516,976	+9.8	+11.0
Interstate Dpt Strs	3,208,867	+9.7	+25.1†
F W Woolworth	32,901,369	+8.7	+8.6
National Tea Co	7,898,838*	+8.4*	+1.4*
S S Kresge Co	18,038,361	+6.8	+7.1
American Strs Co	16,131,715	+6.6	+3.1
Butler Bros	10,308,379	+.5	+2.6
The Schiff Co	1,313,885	+.5	+5.3
Safeway Stores	48,343,592*	+.2*	—1.2*
Food Fair Strs Inc	3,224,015*	—.5*	+6.5*
Montgomery Ward	$2,192,472	—6.5	—.5†
Edison Bros Strs	1,674,009	—10.8	+10.6
Sears, Roebuck	66,339,995	—12.8	—9.8†
Spiegel, Inc	3,992,013	—13.2	—21.6
Diamond Shoe	2,158,102	—19.3	—2.7
Sterchi Bros Strs	383,933	—36.2	—19.4
Melville Shoe Corp	2,720,518	—37.4	—23.1
Bond Stores Inc	3,900,624	—42.5	—35.4
Western Auto Sup	3,070,000	—44.9	—37.2

*Nearest comparable period. Company does not report by months.
†2 months from February 1.
‡8 months from September 30, 1942.

Loans to Brokers Rise $597,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $1,262,000,000 in the week ended April 21, an increase of $597,000,000, compared with the previous week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $320,000,000.

Canadian Wheat Supplies

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—Visible supply of Canadian wheat on April 15 totalled 418,995,023 bushels, including 410,804,377 bushels in Canadian positions and 8,190,646 in United States positions, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported. On the corresponding date last year stocks amounted to 447,303,566 bushels.

G. E. Quarter Income Equal To 36c Share

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. (AP)—At the annual meeting of General Electric Co. Gerard Swope, president, reported to stockholders that profits for the quarter ended March 31 were $10,442,576 compared with $10,329,774 in the March quarter last year. The profits were equal to 36 cents a share of common stock for each period.

Orders received by the company during the quarter totaled $442,047,000 against $299,120,000 in the 1942 period. Net sales billed, or shipments, were $277,872,103 as against $190,861,108 for the same period last year.

The National Biscuit Co. for the quarter ended March 31 reported net profit of $2,632,188 after provision of $1,830,707 for federal income and excess profits taxes after deducting postwar credit, or 35 cents a common share. This compared with net profit of $2,431,289, or 32 cents a common share, for the like 1941 period.

The Tennessee Corp. and subsidiaries reported net profit for 1942 was $1,158,894, equal to $1.36 a share, compared with $1,365,761 or $1.60 a share in 1941. The company produces copper and chemicals.

The Mead Corp., paper makers, reported for 12 weeks ended March 20 consolidated net profit of $351,173, equal to 21 cents a share on the common stock, compared with $486,053, or 82 cents, in the like period of 1942.

Howe Sound Co., producer of copper and other metals, reported for the March quarter net profit of $429,037, equal to 93 cents a share on the capital stock, against $465,513, or 99 cents a share, in the first period a year ago.

Cream of Wheat Corp. reported for the March quarter net profit of $229,936, equal to 38 cents a share on its capital, compared with $252,375, or 42 cents a share, in the first three months of 1942.

Mullins Mfg. Co. reported net profit of $172,095 in the March quarter, equal to 22 cents a common share, against $315,081, or 48 cents a share, in the first quarter of 1942.

The Continental Baking Company and subsidiaries showed a net profit for the 13 weeks ended March 27 of $758,439, equal to 25 cents a common share, against $712,140 or 20 cents a common share in the comparable period of 1942.

Lehigh Portland Cement Company reported net profit of $1,718,879 or $2.05 a share on common stock for the 12 months ended March 31, compared with $2,362,977 or $2.93 a share in the corresponding 12-month period ended March 31, 1942.

Ryan Aeronautical Company of San Diego and wholly owned subsidiaries had a net profit of $287,047 or 65 cents a share in the four months ended Feb. 28, a report by Claude Ryan, president, said. In a statement to stockholders Ryan pointed out that the earnings reported were before renegotiation, and also were "not necessarily" an indication of the rate of profit for the balance of the year.

Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc., reported its net income for 1942 was $1,044,253, equal after dividend requirements on class "A" stock to $2.95 a share on class "B" shares. This compared with $1,025,930 net income for 1941, which equaled $2.89 a share on class "B" stock.

The Electrolux Corporation showed a net profit of $283,942 or 23 cents a common share for 1942, compared with $1,416,538 or $1.14 a share in 1941.

The Superior Oil Company of California showed a net profit for the six months ended Feb. 28 of $2,407,466, equal to $5.69 a share, against $2,638,061, or $6.24 on common, in the comparable period a year earlier.

Botany Worsted Mills reported 1942 net income of $506,834, compared with $1,456,579, in 1941.

Foster Wheeler Corp., makers of machinery and heavy equipment, reported today for 1942 net profit of $1,747,793, equal to $5.63 a share on the common stock, subject to possible renegotiation of contracts. This compared with 1941 profit of $1,423,003, or $5.06 a share.

Gillette Safety Razor Co. reported for the March quarter net profit of $839,219, equal to 24 cents a share on the common stock, compared with $837,240, or 23 cents a share, in the first period of 1941.

Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co. reported March quarter net profit of $352,684, equal to 69 cents a common share, against $338,381, or 66 cents a share, in the like 1942 period.

Nehi Corp., soft drink makers, reported March quarter earnings amounted to $138,905, compared with $127,962, in the like months of 1942.

Westinghouse Air Brake Co. reported March quarter profit of $1,037,641, equal to 33 cents a capital share, against $1,117,867, or 35 cents a share, in the first quarter of 1942.

The International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. and subsidiaries reported net income of $2,142,545 for 1942, compared with a loss of $193,218 for 1941.

American Maize-Products Co. reported 1942 net income of $871,013, equal to $2.90 a common share, against 1942 net of $984,755, or $3.21 a share.

Continental-Diamond Fibre Co. reported 1942 net profit of $741,006, equal to $1.65 a share on the capital stock, against $895,860, or $1.99 a share, in 1941. The figures for both years are before provision for contingencies.

Fairchild Aviation Corp. and subsidiaries reported net profit of $926,004 in 1942 after provision of $800,000 for estimated profits refundable to the Government through renegotiation and $200,000 for transformation from war to normal production or $2.74 a capital share. This compared with $1,080,981, or $3.14 a share in 1941, when $600,000 was set aside for the changeover from war to normal output.

Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co. net income for 1942, after taxes, depreciation and reserves, was $1,850,985, compared with $1,821,437 the previous year, the statement said. Earnings last year were equivalent to 74 cents a share, compared with $3.52 in 1941.

The Celotex Corporation reported net earnings for the quarter ending Jan. 31, 1943, were $278,575 after all charges and provisions for taxes. This was equivalent to 37 cents a share on the common stock. Earnings were approximately the same as in the corresponding quarter a year ago when the figure was $278,290, also equivalent to 37 cents a share on the common stock. Earnings were approximately the same as in the corresponding quarter a year ago when the figure was $278,290, also equivalent to 37 cents a share on the then outstanding commop stock.

General Precision Equipment Corp. reported for 1942 consolidated net profit of $1,265,519, equal to $2.16 a share, compared with 1941 profit of $1,313,418, or $2.24 a share.

Masonite Corporation, manufacturer of insulation materials ,today reported net income of $258,845, equal to 40 cents a common share, for the three months ended Feb. 28, 1943. The company said no comparative figures are available because of a change in accounting periods.

National Container Corp. and subsidiaries showed a net profit for 1942 of $654,833, equal to $1.98 a common share, against $1,073,435, or $3.25 on common, in 1941. Including the company's share of unconsolidated subsidiaries' profits, earnings equaled $2.05 a share, against $3.36 on the same basis in 1941.

Fairbanks Co., manufacturers of wheelbarrows, hand trucks and similar products, reported consolidated net profit of $249,301 in 1942, or $1.23 a common share, against $390,652, or $2.26 a share, in 1941. A reserve of $50,000 was set aside in the recent period for postwar adjustments.

General Time Instruments Corp. reported net profit of $692,836 in the year ended Jan. 2, or $1.39 a common share, compared with $1,228,923, or $2.90 a share, in the preceding year.

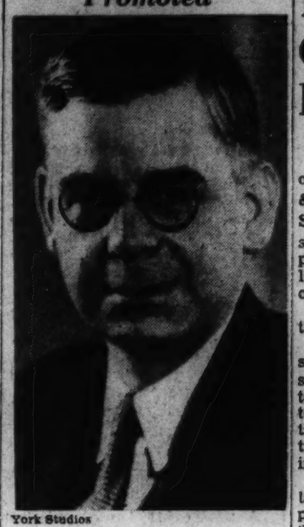
Clinchfield Coal Corp. for 1942 reported net profit of $386,236, or $2.68 a common share, compared with $241,599, or $1.42 a share, in 1941.

Sun Life Deposit Held Not Taxable by Kentucky

FRANKFORT, Ky. (AP) — Kentucky has no right to tax a $1,500,000 deposit by the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada to guarantee payment of its Kentucky policies, the State Court of Appeals held. The whole court concurred in the ruling.

The suit, demanding payment of the State's 50 cents a $100 property tax running back to 1929 with interest of around $100,000, was filed in 1938.

Promoted



York Studios

William L. Eaton

Appointed vice-president of Graham-Paige Motors Corp. Mr. Eaton formerly was secretary-treasurer of the company. Arthur H. Seiler, formerly assistant treasurer, was named secretary and H. E. Sutcliffe, who has served as controller, was named treasurer.

Retail Sales 12 to 17 P. C. Above 1942

NEW YORK (AP)—Retail trade volume, receiving its impetus from final buying of Easter toggery and associated items, soared to a new 1943 high this week with sales estimated at 12 to 17 per cent above the like 1942 week, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported.

Substitutions were made in some sales because of the lack of items in stock but they had little effect on volume. Purchasers still emphasized quality and utility values.

Apparel sales were in the spotlight with accessories dominating. Better millinery, shoes, blouses, neckwear, fine jewelry and handbags reached record levels.

Coats moved well as suit volume slackened and children's wear continued in heavy demand.

The pre-Easter decline in home furnishings and hardware generally was reported less than usual. Retail grocery volume also increased with consumers buying ahead on almost all items.

Regional percentage gains over 1942 were estimated: New England 4 to 9, East 8 to 13, Middle West 10 to 16, South 14 to 19, Southwest 19 to 26, Northwest 12 to 18 and Pacific Coast 15 to 21.

New Construction Expenditures Drop 32 P. C. in Quarter

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department reported that a decline of 32 per cent in expenditures for new construction in the first quarter of 1943, as compared with the last quarter of 1942, "shows that the peak of new construction has definitely passed."

"It is clear that the major part of the preparation for full scale armament output has been completed," the department said, "and that a shift of men and materials from construction is now taking place."

Expenditures for new construction in the continental United States in the first three months of 1943 amounted to $2,000,000,000, the report said, a drop of 32 per cent from the previous quarter and 11 per cent below the corresponding period last year.

"The drop from the fourth quarter of 1942 is much larger than can be accounted for by seasonal conditions," the report continued. "Since the fourth quarter was already $1,000,000,000 less than the record high of $4,300,000,000 in the third quarter of 1942 the further decline of $1,100,000,000 in the first quarter of 1943 shows that the peak of new construction has definitely passed."

Daily Crude Oil Output Increases

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—Daily crude oil production in the United States increased 32,460 barrels to 3,966,270 for the week ended April 17, the Oil and Gas Journal said.

California production was up 7,250 to 787,250; Illinois, 29,100 to 265,000; Kansas, 1,000 to 310,300; Michigan, 700 to 61,500; the Rocky Mountain States, 2,520 to 123,040, and Texas 300 to 1,389,000.

Eastern fields declined 5,600 to 97,800; Louisiana, 600 to 346,200, and Oklahoma, 4,250 to 339,850.

East Texas was unchanged to 319,800.

Phelps Dodge Outlay $52,200,000 in 6 Years

NEW YORK (AP)—Louis S. Cates, president of the Phelps Dodge Corp., told stockholders at the annual meeting that Phelps Dodge spent $52,200,000 for capital improvements and additions to its properties in the past six years.

A large part of this spending, he said was for opening up and equipping the company's Morenci property in Arizona.

Mr. Cates said he believed the company in 1943 would earn as much as in 1942 when profits were equal to $2.77 a share before depletion and $1.85 a share after depletion, but he pointed out that his estimate might be affected by federal taxes.

Electric Power Contests Order For Dissolution

By the Associated Press

A brief filed in the Circuit Court of Appeals by the Electric Power & Light Corp. seeks to set aside a Securities and Exchange Commission order calling for the company's dissolution under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935.

A similar action was entered by the American Power & Light Corp.

The Electric Power brief asserted that the commission was seeking to impose a "death sentence" penalty although, it contended, such penalty was not authorized by the act and was contrary to the intention of Congress in enacting such legislation.

At the conclusion of hearings last August on the holding company system of Electroc Bond & Share, the SEC ordered the dissolution of Electric Power & Light Corp. Bond & Share controls Electric Power & Light Corp. through ownedship of 46.83 per cent of the latter's voting stock.

Section 11

A ruling on the constitutionality and interpretation of section 11—sometimes called the 'death' sentence" provision—of the 1935 Act is being sought by the Electric Power & Light Corp., according to its brief. The United States Supreme Court in 1938 upheld the registration provisions of the act, the company said, but has never ruled directly on Section 11.

The company's brief also contends that the SEC is seeking to penalize it because it alleges that the Electric Bond & Share system does not conform to the act.

According to the brief the order of the commission purports to direct the dissolution of Electric solely because of its control by Bond & Share and without regard to the rights of the stockholders of Electric. The brief thus charges that there is an inconsistency between the remedy—the dissolution of Electric—and the situation sought to be remedied, namely the control by Bond & Share.

Belong to Stockholders

"We are aware of no statutory powers vested in corporations to dissolve themselves," says the brief. "They belong to their stockholders, and their dissolution requires stockholders' vote. The order of the commission," the brief continues, "in this case does not and cannot run to the stockholders of Electric, except to Bond & Share which owns 46.83 per cent of the voting stock—an amount which alone is not sufficient to accomplish a dissolution."

Electric Power & Light Corp. also asserts that, though it is given one year from Aug. 22, 1942 to comply with the SEC order, compliance is virtually impossible.

Electric Power & Light Corp. was organized in 1925 by Electric Bond & Share Co. Its present properties include New Orleans Public Service Inc., Arkansas Power & Light Co., Mississipi Power & Light Co., Louisiana Power & Light Co., Utah Power & Light Co., Idaho Power Company, Dallas Power & Light Co., and United Gas Corporation.

More Plants Are Given 'E' Awards

ST. LOUIS (AP)—"The most efficient aerial bomb plant in the United States" flies the Army-Navy "E" pennant for meritorious production.

Col. Merle H. Davis, chief of the St. Louis Ordnance District, applied that title to the Midwest Piping & Supply Company plant recently in presentation ceremonies before 2,000 of the firm's enployees.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Department has announced award of Army-Navy production "E" pennants for outstanding performance on war work to the following companies:

American Electric Furnace Company, Boston, Mass.
American Electric Furnace Company, Plant No. 2, Dorchester, Mass.
Consolidated Packaging Machinery Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y.
Driver-Harris Company, Harrison, N. J.
General Motors Corporation, Fisher Memphis Aircraft Division, Memphis, Tenn.
Hunter Illuminated Sign Company, Inc., Flushing, N. Y.
Frank Ix & Sons Inc., Charlottesville, Va.
A. D. Juilliard & Co., Inc., Aragon Mills Division, Aragon, Ga.
The Norwich Pharmacal Company, Norwich, N. Y.
Peerless Woolen Mills, Rossville, Ga.
Charles Pfizer & Co., Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Proximity Manufacturing Co., Greensboro, N. C.
Revolution Cotton Mills, Greensboro, N. C.
Shefford Cheese Company, Green Bay, Wis.
United States Catheter & Instrument Corp., Glens Falls, N. Y.

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MASSACHUSETTS BONDING AND INSURANCE COMPANY

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 87½ cents a share on the capital stock of the Company, payable May 5, 1943, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 27, 1943.

DONALD PALVEY, Treasurer.
April 22, 1943.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

The Austere Theater

By Harold Hobson

London

It is not an easy matter in these days to produce a spectacular play in London. Even the ordinary comforts of the theater are notable chiefly through their absence. Both lighting and heat in the auditorium are drastically reduced, so that in all West End playhouses it is advisable to wear an overcoat, and in some to carry a torch. The foyer of the New Theater strikes a unique note with a blazing coal fire, but the flame warms only to deceive: inside, this home of ballet and Shakespeare is as chilly as any other house of entertainment in London.

Many theaters have abandoned the practice of offering afternoon teas, but it is now becoming possible once again to buy chocolates in the intervals. These are no longer cream-centered delights in gay-colored boxes bound in pink and blue ribbons: they are twopenny slabs of definitely utilitarian appearance and coupons have to be surrendered for them.

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The same ascetic order prevails on the other side of the curtain. Theater costumes are rationed, and the rationing of them is becoming progressively more severe. During the last war it was always possible to get a male chorus of sorts in musical comedy and revue, if producers did not mind using men over military age. But today this market is growing restricted, as men over the fighting age are being drafted into industry. Again, in the last war, girl chorus workers were always plentiful, but now women in the younger brackets are being called up just like men, with grave effects on the ranks of quick movers and high steppers on the lighter stage.

There is, too, a shortage of cosmetic preparations. The chorus of "Wild Rose," at the Princes, began the run of the play with impeccable long black silk stockings, but after a few months only Jessie Matthews, the star of the show, was dancing in stockings without holes. Many of the girls in the extremely popular Leslie Henson revue, "Fine and Dandy," at the Saville, were unable to get stockings. They had to use paint instead. It was here that the lack of cosmetics proved troublesome, for the paint ought to be put on with glycerine, which is a weapon of war, and consequently almost unobtainable. Water was used as a substitute, and the results were far from comfortable.

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In spite of these and similar difficulties, the London stage still contrives to put on many shows that glitter and sparkle. The George Black and Firth Shephard musical entertainments in particular are opulently presented, and the Jack Hylton revival of "The Merry Widow" at His Majesty's has every appearance of magnificence. Some of this magnificence can be explained. In the first act Madge Elliott, as Sonia, wears a superb pink cloak, which takes 40 yards of material. It is made of lace, which is an unrationed commodity. Otherwise, it could not have been made at all.

Not all plays, of course, require such echoes of old scenic glories. The Pilgrim Players, under the direction of E. Martin Browne, who was responsible for the presentation in London and the United States to T. S. Eliot's "Murder in the Cathedral," have thoroughly mastered the art of acting without any kind of scenery. I saw them in Cambridge give a fine performance of André Obey's "Noah," assisted only by curtains. At the Arts Theater here they have played two new pieces by James Bridie without any more reliance on stage accessories.

These plays are "The Dragon and the Dove," founded on a tale in Helen Waddell's "Desert Fathers," and a one-act "morality-harlequinade," "A Change for the Worse." In both of these Sylvia Read gives delightful performances: in the first she draws a full-length portrait of a young girl from the Libyan Desert who finds the flesh pots of Memphis too much for her, until she is rescued by the old anchorite, her grandfather (Denis Carey), who disguises himself as a Roman soldier for the purpose; in the second, with equal precision, she sketches the maid of a medieval fine lady.

Portraits by Dali

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

A new exhibition of paintings and drawings by Salvador Dali is to be seen at the Knoedler gallery, in which the portrait is given particular prominence. Counting the two displays which this artist has already held here since his arrival from Paris two years ago this is good representation indeed. Were it not for the fact that the subject matter clearly justifies a separate showing one could be forgiven for feeling a bit over-fed on Dali.

In spite of all the notoriety which has grown out of his career in America—as a painter, window-set designer, purveyor to the popular mysteries of the commercial fair and lately as an author—Salvador Dali has more than a little of genius in his make-up. His showmanship is superbly clever, and when he cracks the whip and sets a display in motion, the people gather in awe as they do before a master prestidigitator. That they have done so for several days since the latest display opened here is a tribute to his all-round facility. For in this case he is not depending so much on the shock impact of the Dalian "subconscious" as on the fantasy of human associations.

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Taken piece by piece, this display presents a curious admixture of esthetic purposes. In the first room devoted to the show one comes upon portraits scarcely so much as improvisations. Whether these may be viewed as preparatory to the processes of personal characterization is left pretty much to the observer. In fine-pointed pencil and in rough ink and crayon the artist ranges through a series of drawings from a "Martyrdom of St. Sebastian" to a "Madonna of the Birds," picking up as he goes impressions of a half-dozen famous Renaissance artists.

One or two of the heads, such as the "Study for a Portrait of Gala" (the artist's wife) are fairly delectable, and in them may be seen the precision as well as the taste and skill of the artist Dali fundamentally is. At the same time drawings are included which defy description, surrealistically or otherwise, and appear affected and pompous.

With this brief prelude there is presented a group of pictures which Dali refers to in the catalogue as portraits intended to "establish a rapport of fatality between each of the different personalities and their background." In painting Don Juan Cardenas, the Spanish Ambassador, Dali views his subjects thus plausibly against a Spanish plain, with the book of the scholar in his hand and the Escorial in the distance.

In order to establish the proper "rapport of fatality" in the painting of Mrs. Dorothy Spreckels he poses a comely young woman on a dolphin, one foot in the peaceful sea. Evidently there is a special significance to be attached to the background group of sportive nymphs and horsemen, but the precise meaning of the allegory, other than an expression of simple gaiety, is one of those puzzles which are forever locked in the alert and fanciful mind of the painter.

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Factually clear and true so far as essential physical characteristics are concerned, these and other tangible personalities may be seen in the latest Dali portraits. When the symbolism of the background seems to warrant it there is occasionally no end to the resource the artist shows. In his painting of Mrs. Harrison Williams, for example, the implication of a classical personality is so thickly larded with symbols of all the great cultures from ancient Egypt to Renaissance Rome that one feels some pity for the subject's encumbrances, rather than admiration.

At the same time there is no great substance or vitality to the portraits, the facial expressions in several instances being either deliberately mawkish or painfully stilted. In an artist of Dali's facility it is difficult to reconcile the attitudes with a completely honest attempt at characterization.

As always in Dali's paintings, however, there is suavity and the certitude of an artist whose work remains amazingly meticulous and skillful. Though it seems inevitable to liken these portraits to an esthetic letdown in the purpose of a painter so long concerned with surrealism, the show comes far from declining to a dull range of subjects matter. The portraits may not be the last word in living human characterization, but they are scarcely repellent.

Vandamm

Moment From "The Patriots"

Peg LaCentra as Mrs. Hamilton and House Jameson as Alexander Hamilton in the Sidney Kingsley play which won the award of the New York Critics' Circle. It is running at National Theater, New York.

Bach Passion As Just That

By Oscar Thompson

New York

Within a week of Leopold Stokowski's stage presentation of the Bach "St. Matthew Passion" as a miracle play, New York Philharmonic - Symphony subscribers were called upon to consider that same work as just the "St. Matthew Passion." Instead of the Metropolitan Opera House, the surroundings were the ordinary ones of Carnegie Hall, sans scenery, lighting effects and costumed mimes. The conductor was Bruno Walter, and although he had led many performances of this work abroad, he undertook it for the first time without the usual cuts. An intermission of 45 minutes was arranged at each of three hearings of the complete work. That of Thursday evening, April 15, began at 6:30 and ended at 10:30. The repetitions on the succeeding Friday and Sunday afternoons consumed approximately the same amount of time.

For many of those in attendance, one or another of these concerts afforded a first opportunity to hear the entire "Passion." Consequently the effect of the restorations was of first interest, rather than this or that detail of the work of the soloists, the chorus, or the orchestra. Allowances made for the usual differences of opinion, it may be said that the long—but not long enough—intermission was the one cause for complaint. On Thursday, those who had put off their evening meals with the intent of dining in the pause between 8 o'clock and 8:45, found near-by restaurants overcrowded, with the result that there was a general scurry and much unsatisfactory service. Few were late, however, in getting back to the hall for the beginning of the second part.

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For the many who had heard the "St. Matthew" repeatedly, the three hours and a quarter of actual performance did not seem too long; or, if it did, they gave little or no indication of weariness. Certainly there were no such audible criticisms of the parts put back as there were of the additional eliminations made by Mr. Stokowski for his miracle play, which occupied only about an hour and a quarter. There seemed no reason to doubt that even those to whom the "Passion" was relatively unfamiliar were in a position to absorb the whole of it as readily as half or two-thirds. After all, three and a quarter hours of actual listening, though appreciably more than symphony concerts involve, is no unusual burden on those who sit or even stand through every season's representations of the Wagner music-drama—this week's two "Parsifals" for example.

Musically and in the complete rounding out of the story of the crucifixion, the "Passion According to St. Matthew" undoubtedly gains something in unity and symmetry when there are no omissions. The spacing of the airs is more satisfactory, since there are more of them, and the recitative in which the Evangelist recounts the Biblical story becomes a welcome shade less dominant. But not all the arias are of equal quality, even though we can recognize in the least effective of them the handiwork, perhaps even the genius, of Bach. For instance, that for bass which immediately follows the beautiful "At even, sweet hour of rest" (as it begins in the Drinker translation used for the Walter performances) scarcely maintains the lofty yet intensely human quality of the inspired recitativo. Certainly if anything is to be cut—and there is good reason to believe that no overturn of past procedure will result from this particular departure—airs such as this one should be the first to go.

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The three performances of the work in its entirety can be looked upon as successful, but not as likely to establish a working precedent. As a one-time of even an occasional adventure, interested listeners will assemble in a concert auditorium at their regular dinner hour; but a 6:30 beginning for even so enduring a masterpiece as the "St. Matthew Passion" is not likely to become a fixture in New York. Of course, if the beginning were as late as 8 o'clock, the two parts could be given complete, and a fifteen-minute intermission taken, without going beyond 11:30. It seems probable, however, that such performances will be reserved for festivals and other special occasions.

Besides the Philharmonic-Symphony, the ensemble under Mr. Walter included the Westminster Choir and the Junior Choirs of the Pius X School of Liturgical Music. Dr. John Finley Williamson's big chorus sustained its enviable reputation and the boys' voices of the junior group made a definite contribution. Of the soloists, there could be special praise for Mack Harrell, who sang the words of Jesus with warmth and a finely poised style. William Hain achieved the far more difficult part of the Evangelist with skill and clarity. Jean Watson brought rich tone to the contralto's airs and Nadine Conner was heard pleasantly in the soprano's. Unfortunately the bass solos were low for Herbert Janssen. Lorenzo Alvary cared for the other solo parts. The orchestra played well and the ensemble had been well integrated.

Mr. Walter's execution of his task was as devoted as his conception of it was sound. Whether his procedure in taking the recitatives in virtually strict time was a deterrent upon the emotional effect of the text may be argued. This reviewer has heard more stimulating performances, if few that were more consistent in style.

The Ballet in Eire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

It is a strange fact that in Eire, where dancing has been a traditional form of amusement and entertainment from time immemorial, the ballet was slow to make its appeal. Some 10 years ago, W. B. Yeats established the Abbey school of Ballet under the supervision of Miss Ninette de Valois. Miss De Valois, a native of County Wexford, shared with Yeats the belief that Irish legend and folklore lent themselves to ballet treatment. For two years the school was a pronounced success. The talent displayed was of the most encouraging kind, and periodical performances indicated that, in time, the presentation of first-grade ballet would be possible. It was even thought that, by a gradual process of development, a distinctive Irish ballet would result.

Unfortunately, the theatergoing public was not prepared to sit through an entire evening of ballet. The Abbey management, realizing that the idea of an Irish ballet was an experiment, could not afford to devote an entire week to a production of limited appeal. Within two years the Abbey School of Ballet faded out, and now it functions more or less as a private institution under Abbey auspices.

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Some five years ago, Miss Sara Payne, daughter of Iden Payne, who had been assistant to Miss De Valois, opened the Dublin School of Ballet. Again, pupils were plentiful, and Miss Payne proved her ability as teacher and choregrapher. She designed several ballets on Irish themes and her periodical public productions, confined to single performances, were well patronized.

Meanwhile, other schools had sprung up in Dublin, one of which finds its inspiration exclusively in Gaelic folklore. Music of an Irish character is specially composed and the organization works entirely along original lines. Until recently its productions have been given only in small halls, but large audiences have attended. Each of the other new groups has, in similar manner, built up its own audience and in March five, including the Gaelic School, combined to give performances at the Gaiety.

Each night there was a change of program, including ballets to music by Brahms, Chopin, Saint-Säens and others, and items varied from the classical "Les Sylphides" to a modern satire with an Irish setting, "Peter Steet."

Another new movement, or rather revival, which also takes us back to Yeats is that of verse speaking and verse drama in terms of the poetic play. Yeats himself wrote several such plays in order to stimulate what was then the new theater movement in Ireland. But at the time too few Irish authors had the faculty for writing verse and of making free use of it for the purposes of the stage. Ireland was just emerging from a long period of repression and coercion. The land question was still unsolved. Ruins of burnt or razed farmhouses and cottages were mute memorials to the extortionate methods of landlords' agents.

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In those days the Irish were realists and, springing from the people, the authors who built up the Abbey Theater flung themselves into the realistic drama and had little inclination for poetry. The Abbey had, perforce, to follow the course of events and even Yeats himself came under the spell of the fierceness that found vent in the theater. He compromised between poetry and realism when he wrote "Kathleen-ni-Houlihan," a play that had its echo in the Easter rising of 1916.

But those unhappy days have passed, and Ireland is now, dramatically, trying to find herself. The rising generation of playwrights is seeking new directions. Austin Clarke in an effort to restore the poetic tradition wrote, about 15 years ago, "The Hunger Demon," a dramatic fantasy, which was subsequently staged by the Gate Theater. The play was too whimsical to win popular favor, and it has never been revived.

In two later verse plays, "Sister Eucharia" and "The Flame," Mr. Clarke made the further mistake of forgetting his story at the climatic moment, albeit he compensated with lovely verse. The former was produced by Lord Longford and the latter by the Dublin Verse-Speaking Society, which gives periodical performances in the Peacock and frequently broadcasts from Radio Eireann. Directed by Mr. Clarke and by a poet directer of the Abbey as well as by an imaginative producer, this society displays skill of the highest order and gives to rhythmic speech a beauty that promises much for the future.

J. J. M.

The Winds Are Favorable

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

Alan Rawsthorne's "Symphonic Studies" were played at the Warsaw Festival of the International Society for Contemporary Music in 1939 and have since been broadcast by the B. B. C.

Their inclusion in a Royal Philharmonic Society program enabled many London listeners actually to hear them for the first time, as it need hardly be said that radio reproduction imposes another medium of sound which, whether ignored or not, is always active, falsifying the color and tonal balance of a work, and restricting its dynamic range. To a sensitive ear the radio, like the gramophone, presents an ersatz orchestra.

The "Symphonic Studies" were heard in the distinguished but very familiar company of Mendelssohn's Overture to "A Midsummer Night's Dream," Mozart's Piano Concerto in D minor, played by Clifford Curzon, and the "Eroica." Once more an Albert Hall audience proved that familiarity breeds content.

Like William Walton, Rawsthorne comes from Lancashire, where independence of outlook is almost a home industry—or so the southerner is given to believe. "Symphonic Studies" bear the hallmark of an individual style but offer no aggressive challenge to the listener: the "newness" is more subtle than obvious.

The work plays without a break and the material of the six sections consists of ingenious variations based on a theme of seven bars. These include some beautiful passages for the woodwind. A critic once said of a French painter, "He has a certain syrup but it does not pour." One's final impression of "Symphonic Studies" was that the composer had stood a little too near to his musical canvas and by concentrating on detail had sometimes lost sight of the general shape of his work as a whole—the big outlines do not always flow.

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But if now and then technical problems claim overmuch of the composer's attention the listener at least shares the satisfaction of their solution. The work, throughout, affords excellent "listening." Its directness, lucidity, logic, and economy deserve far more than "some praise for skill not used amiss." It also exemplifies a feature of contemporary English music of some critical interest.

In a recent lecture T. S. Eliot claimed that one function of criticism is to act as a kind of cog regulating the rate of change of taste. "When the cog sticks, and reviewers remain fast in the taste of a previous generation," he said in a passage worth quoting in full, "the machine needs to be ruthlessly dismantled and reassembled; when it slips, and the reviewer accepts novelty as a sufficient criterion of excellence, the machine needs to be stopped and tightened up. The effect of either fault in the machine is to cause a division between those who see no good in anything that is new, and those who see no good in anything else: the antiquation of the old and the eccentricity and even charlatanism of the new are both thereby accelerated. The effect of this failure of criticism is to place the serious writer in a dilemma: either to write for too large a public or to write for too small a public."

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Perhaps the opinion may be risked that in England professional musical criticism functions less powerfully than the criticism of literature. For one thing there is much less of it. And English music critics being the most modest of men—one leaves the amateurs, as is their wont, to speak for themselves—they would probably be startled to find themselves regarded as anything so essential as "a kind of cog regulating the rate of change of taste." Knowing the extreme difficulty of changing their own taste, naturally they are skeptical about changing anybody else's, still more so about influencing taste in general.

Even in those circles where critics share the reputation bestowed by Byron on publishers, who has ever heard it whispered of a music critic that he "accents novelty as a sufficient criterion of excellence"? This does not imply that he invariably disapproves of novelty. There is abundant evidence to show that no one can have a keener nose for the novelties of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries or still search for them more assiduously. But whatever the part played by the machine of criticism, our younger serious composers seem to escape the dilemma confronting their colleagues the writers.

Rawsthorne's "Symphonic Studies," like the works of William Walton and Benjamin Britten, never for a moment give the impression that they were written with an eye on too large a public or too small a public. Our younger composers seem less audience-conscious than some of our younger poets. Only the other day we heard it gravely said of Yeats: "He is an exception to the rule that poets do nt use poetical language"—followed by pained surprise at his use of "a squashy vulgar word like 'loveliness.'"

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Neither, happily, do our younger composers lay themselves open to such criticism as that "too many of those who practise verse have a sociologist's, not a poet's vocation; that they do not regard art, as the giants have regarded it, as a means of spiritual communication and of causing delight, but as an exercise of private rules, a method of reiterating their orthodoxy within their sociological group." (Menander in The Times Literary Supplement.)

Although there may be more, one can think of only two English composers who attempt the admixture of music and sociology, and without a program it is doubtful whether any listener would guess it of them.

Big new musical publics have been born of the war and with them new problems for the composer, the performer, and the critic. It becomes more important than ever for the critic carefully to watch the tendencies of new works which, like straws, may indicate which way the wind of the future is blowing. Works like Rawsthorne's "Symphonic Studies" and those now being produced by the younger generation seem to show that for English music the winds at he moment are favorable.

American Works Chosen

The Society for the Publication of American Music, Oscar Wagner, president, has chosen for publication this year Leo Sowerby's Sonata for clarinet and piano and Gail Kubik's Sonatina for violin and piano. This is the fourth time Dr. Sowerby has been thus honored by the Society. Gail Kubik, now a member of the armed forces in Culver City, Calif., was born in South Coffeyville, Okla. He was a pupil of Leo Sowerby at the American Conservatory in Chicago, where he received his M. M. "cum laude" in 1935.

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Giants Regaining Lost Prestige With Mel Ott

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Typical of all fans in the spring of the year, when a young man's fancy turns to picnics and baseball, New York thinks that its Giants can win the pennant. A year ago, you no doubt remember, Mel Ott was promoted to playing manager and the club shortly thereafter developed into the surprise of the National League. Picked to finish in the second division, they came home a good third, getting stronger as the race wore on.

By so doing, the Giants gained back much of the prestige lost in the Bill Terry regime . . . lost when the customers turned their affections in the direction of the Yankees and Dodgers. Mel Ott, a popular, steady, hard working ball player, demonstrated that he also was a first-rate manager.

Meet Braves

This time the Giants, who today and tomorrow play the Hub's inaugural series with the Braves, are again picked to lead the second division; and New York critics are guessing that they will range anywhere between third and fifth, depending on the fortunes of war. Like most big-league clubs, the Giants are not in shape . . . indeed, played only five pre-season games with major rivals. No one can have a clear picture of his ball club until the end of May, at the earliest. The "settling" process will be slow this spring.

Having lost Johnny Mize, Babe Young, Harry Danning, and Willard Marshall since the finish of last season, Ott currently is wrestling with one of the biggest rebuilding jobs in the league. His aim is to produce a pitching staff and defense tight enough to make up for this lost batting power. In other words, he is back to the type of ball Bill Terry played at the Polo Grounds.

Still Have Ott

So far, the New York attack has been short of the robust stage, although what attack hasn't? But the Giants still have Ott. That he has not lost his touch was shown in the opener against the Dodgers on Thursday, when he came up with four hits in four tries. If anybody can drive this new ball out of sight, the "Little Giant of the Polo Grounds"-can. And as he does, the Giants will win.

Ott opened with Barna, Rucker, and himself in the outfield; Orengo, Witek, Jurges and Sid Gordon around the infield, and Poland behind the bat. This Gordon boy, up from Jersey City, has a chance to become the National League's rookie of the year. Keep your eyes on him. The one department seriously undermanned is the catching, raising the suspicions that Ott might leave town with Ernie Lombardi of the Braves. Hoyever, this possibility is remote, now that Ernie has signed a contract.

Change In Ball

The majors today had learned that A. G. Spalding Company is doing something about this new ball. It is making it livelier, a circumstance approved heartily by all except the pitchers, who were beginning to think that at long last, the breaks were turning their way. In about three weeks, however, that little animal with the long ears will again be visible in the pellet as it flies off the bat.

Hub baseball interest early next week swings toward Fenway Park where, on Tuesday, the Red Sox stage their home inaugural with the New York Yankees. . . the first of three games. Following these encounters Joe Cronin will play four with the Athletics and then return to the road. The average series will be longer this year, due to schedules being adjusted to curtail traveling.

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Briefs . . . The Red Sox had their first taste of whitewash yesterday, losing to the Athletics, 5-0. . . . Big-League debuts in this game were made by Lou Lucier, as relief for Joe Dobson, and Tom McBride, as pinch hitter for Joe . . . The Sox are at Philadelphia again today, but tomorrow move into Yankee Stadium for a single game . . . It will be either Nate Andrews or Jim Tobin on the mound for the Braves in the series final with the Giants tomorrow . . . Monday is an open date here.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	1	0	1.000
St. Louis	1	0	1.000
Boston	1	1	.500
Washington	1	1	.500
Cleveland	1	1	.500
Detroit	1	1	.500
Chicago	0	1	.000
Philadelphia	0	2	.000

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	2	0	1.000
Brooklyn	1	0	1.000
Pittsburgh	1	1	.500
Chicago	1	1	.500
New York	0	1	.000
St. Louis	0	2	.000
Boston	0	0	.000
Philadelphia	0	0	.000

Notre Dame Four After New World Record at Penn

PHILADELPHIA, April 24 (AP)—Notre Dame's four-mile relay quartet expects to set a new world's record of 17:16 or better in the Penn Relays at Franklin Field today—if only the track is right.

"We have ambitions along that line," asserted Al Handy, coach of the Irish scanty-clads who romped off with two triumphs—the distance medley relay and the two-mile run—in yesterday's opening competition in the annual track extravaganza.

Boys Are Ready

"If the track is okay," Handy said, "I believe the boys are ready and can do it. The track was slow Friday, but I think the overnight rolling will put it in better shape."

The present world and relay carnival record for the four mile is 17:16.2 established in 1937 by the Indiana University quartet of M. Truitt, J. Smith, Thomas Deckard and Don Lash.

The Notre Dame four aiming to wipe out that mark is composed of Frank Conforti and Anthony Maloney, both of New York; William "Benny" Leonard, of Cleveland; and Ollie Hunter, of Erie, Pa. Conforti will run the first mile followed by Maloney, Leonard and Hunter.

"We've been gunning for this attempt all year," declared anchor man Hunter. "We figure an average 4:19 mile will do the trick."

Already this year, Hunter pointed out, Conforti has done a 4:15.7 mile, Maloney 4:17.2, Leonard 4:20.3 and himself 4:16—which adds up to a lightning 17:09.2.

Michigan Favored

Immediately after the race, scheduled for 2:35 p. m. (E. W. T.), the Irish squad will entrain for Long Island to attend the wedding of a former teammate, Ensign Johnny Herbert, and so will not compete in the two-mile college relay championship, listed for 4 p. m. against Michigan's favored team. The Wolverines, anchored by Bob Ufer, are unbeaten in the two-mile this season.

While Hunter's 4:24 anchor mile in the distance medley and his 9:24 in winning the two-mile combined to make yesterday's best individual performance, the Violets of New York University grabbed firsts in the quarter-mile relay, the 400-meter hurdles and the shotput. Michigan captured the sprint medley relay in 3:29.7.

Mercersburg (Pa.) Academy again featured the prep school competition, winning the quarter-mile relay championship for the second straight year in 44.2.

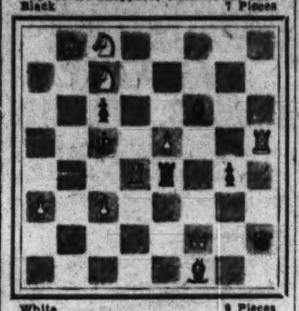
Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

April 24, 1943
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2547

By C. W. Sheppard, Norristown, Pa.
Black 7 Pieces

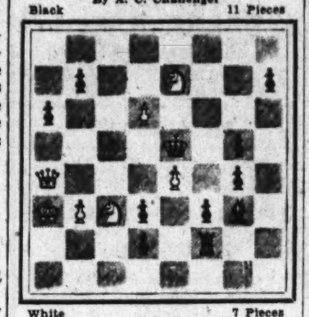


White 9 Pieces
1KK1B/2K1B/3p2b2/3k1P2R/3Rr1p1/P1P5/5Q1q/5b2

White to play and mate in two
(Especially contributed to the Informal Composing Tourney.)

Problem No. 2448

By A. C. Challenger
Black 11 Pieces



White 7 Pieces
8/1p2Kt2p/p2P4/4k1p1/Q3P1p1/PKPKtp1pb1/3p1r2/8

White to play and mate in three
(First Honorable Mention, Three-Movers, British Chess Magazine, July-December, 1942.)

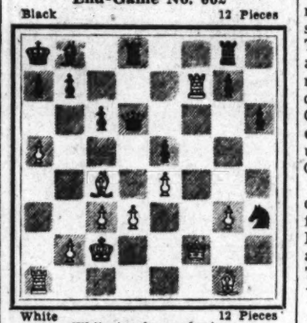
Solutions to Problems

No. 2545. R-QB4 threatens
No. 2546. 1. Q-K3
2. QxBch
1. . . . R-Kt4
2. B-Kt7
1. . . . B-Kt4, RxP
2. B-B6

End-Game No. 661. White wins: 1 Kt-B5, Q-B4; 2 R-K5, B-Q4; 3 Kt-K7ch, QxKt; 4 QxRPch, KxQ; 5 R-R5ch, K-Kt; 6 R-R8 mate.

End-Game No. 662

Black 12 Pieces



White 12 Pieces
White to play and win
(Rubinstein-Hromadka, Mahrisch-Ostrau Tournament, 1923.

"Chess the Easy Way"

There are always new chess players, and a demand for a good chess book for beginners. Perhaps now when people are not able to move about as much as usual, chess as an intellectual diversion is more important than ever.

Reuben Fine, one of the world's great players and surely one of the game's most competent writers, has given us "Modern Chess Openings" and "Basic Chess Endings," both leaders in their respective fields. Now in "Chess the Easy Way," published at $1.50 by David McKay Company, Philadelphia, he turns his attention to the beginner with the firm conviction that major thesis that chess is not difficult and in spite of its complexity is enjoyable to learn and to play, from the earliest stages.

The Next Important Tournament

This year it is planned to combine the New York State Championship and the Open Championship of the United States Chess Federation. Paul Olers, president of the New York State Chess Association, announces that Syracuse will be the scene of play, at the Hotel Syracuse, and that the time will be Aug. 14 to 28.

Correspondence Game

This game, from the 1941 Grand National Championship, now in progress, shows that correspondence play can lead to hard-fought pawn end-game play.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Powers White	Rawlins Black	Powers White	Rawlins Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	24 P-QR4	Kt-B2
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	25 R(B2)-B2	Kt-R3
3 Kt-KB3	P-K3	26 R(B5)-B4	P-KR3
4 Kt-QB3	B-QKt5	27 P-QB3	R-QB
5 Q-Kt3	Q-R4	28 K-KB2	R(Q2)-QB2
6 BPxP	BxKtch		
7 PxB	KPxP	29 B-Q2	R-Q2
8 P-K3	Kt-KB3	30 B-B3	Kt-B2
9 B-K2	Castles	31 P-Kt3	Kt-K
10 Castles	Kt-K5	32 P-Kt4	R(Q2)-QB2
11 B-QKt2	Q-B2	33 B-KB4	R-KB2
12 QR-Q	B-K3	34 B-K5	Kt-KB3
13 Kt-K5	Kt-Q2	35 K-Kt3	Kt-Q2
14 Kt1xKt	QxKt	36 P-B4	Kt-Kt3
15 P-B3	Kt-B3	37 QPxKt	R-Q
16 P-QB4	PxP	38 P-KB5	R-K2
17 BxP	BxB	39 K-KB4	K-B2
18 QxB	Q-K7	40 P-QR5	P-R3
19 QxQ	PxQ	41 P-KKt5	PxKtPch
20 P-K4	QR-Q	42 RPxP	R-KR
21 QR-QB	R-KB2	43 P-Kt6ch	K-K
22 R-KB2	R(B2)-Q2	44 R-Q2	Resigns
23 R-B5	Kt-K		

Odds Brilliancy

Giving odds is one way for the strong player and the weaker player to meet on mere equal terms. The odds giver must make up for his lack by developing a strong attack, which the weaker player must learn to defend, and in so doing develops a knowledge of combination play it is hard to obtain in any other way.

The game below, played about 75 years ago, has a delightful finish. The loser made no obvious blunder and the winner showed a fertile imagination. Horowitz showed this game in his recent transcontinental tour, and it is one of 540 games, from 1485 to 1942 which will soon appear in "A Golden Treasury of Chess."

Dutch Defense

(Remove White's QKt)

Zukertort White	Amateur Black	Zukertort White	Amateur Black
1 P-KB4	P-Q4	13 P-B5	Kt-K
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	14 QR-Kt	R-Kt1
3 P-K3	P-K3	15 B-R7!!	P-B3(a)
4 P-QKt3	P-QB4	16 BxR	KxB
5 B-Kt2	Kt-QR3	17 Q-Kt6	K-R
6 P-QR3	P-QR3	18 Kt-Kt5	RPxKt
7 B-Q3	B-Q3	19 PxP	Kt-K2
8 Q-K2	Castles	20 PxP	KtxQ
9 P-KKt4	KtxP	21 PxKtch	K-Kt
10 Q-K2	Kt-B3	22 R-Kt8ch	KxR
11 CastlesQR	K-R	23 P-B7	Resigns
12 P-KR4	P-KR3		

(a) 15 . . . KxB; 16 Q-Kt6ch!! Mate shortly.

Plants Garden

SALT LAKE CITY (AP)—Lieut. Harold (Hack) Miller, former all-Conference cage forward at Utah University, told Salt Lake City friends he hopes Uncle Sam doesn't move him from Fort Sill, Okla., for a while. He has planted a vegetable garden and would like to be around for the harvest.

Rich Released

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—Pitcher Woodrow Rich has been released outright by the St. Louis Browns to Indianapolis of the American Association. Rich, a right-hander, broke even in 20 games with the Indians last year.

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Bronsdon Believes Golfers Should Not Give Up Game

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Once you quit a sport for a year or two, it takes at least three years to get back into it."

So declared Roy Bronsdon, golf pro at Brae Burn Country Club, in the course of a general discussion of golf and its present problems. Roy was speaking particularly of golfers who contemplate withdrawing temporarily from their club and the game.

"They may not realize it," he asserted, "but once they take such a step they will find it not so easy to resume. At the same time they will miss the game, miss the old companionships, and miss its physical and mental benefits. Some of them may not really appreciate, until they have dropped out, how much benefit they derived from their exercise and recreation.

"I have one lady pupil who certainly gets a lot out of the game. I can't imagine any other medium through which she could retain such enthusiasm. She came up to me the other day and told me how she'd finally 'got it,' meaning that through experiment and practice, she had solved the problem of not only getting out of traps, but getting a satisfactory percentage of these recovery shots comfortably close to the cup."

Practice Necessary

"There's another thing," Bronsdon continued. "You've written about how the average player could improve his game by taking lessons; but in golf, like playing the piano, you can't become a good player merely by taking lessons. You've got to practice. As far as that goes, it is a well-known fact that the most successful tournament golfers are continually practicing. They know they have to if they want to maintain top standard."

Roy ought to know. Between the lesson tee and the shop he keeps so busy all season long that he simply hasn't the time to brush up on his own game, which is the full explanation of why his tournament record hasn't been so hot since he took the Brae Burn berth. There was a time when he loomed as a real tournament prospect, notably when he won the Massachusetts open championship at Oyster Harbors in 1934 and equalled the then record of 287 set up by Francis Ouimet on the Osterville course two years earlier.

What lack of play and practice can do to a man's game was manifested to Bronsdon in the recent North and South open. His scores as previously related, were 85, 73, 77, 80. "Just to look at those figures," says Roy, "you might think they were made by a highly erratic player who either had an off day in his 85 or played over his head in the 73. The fact is that, generally speaking, they were pretty much the same except in chipping and putting."

"The tournament leaders," Roy went on, "spend a lot of time on the chip shot, for they know to register the winning scores nowadays they cannot afford to waste many shots around the greens. They figure on getting down in two from any point within a 10-yard radius of the green, even from the bunkers. Now one example of my 85-round there was the eighth hole, a par-5, and there I was right in front of the green and not too many yards off the cut surface with a good drive and glorious iron. Do you know what? I finally had to hole about a six-footer for a 6. My chip shot, to give it that name, went sailing over that green like a glider. I had no touch at all for the delicate shots.

No Reservation

"One reason I was so bad, aside from not having played all winter, was that my plans for getting to Pinehurst three days in advance of the tournament, and having that time for practice, went all askew. First of all, I couldn't get any train reservation and when I finally did get away, as a coach passenger, we were held up and I finally transferred to the water route for part of the trip. Then when I finally did get to Pinehurst, my clubs had not arrived and in the end, I started the tournament 'cold.' That first round gave me the feel, to a degree, so that I went well the second, but had a partial relapse in the third and my 80 in the fourth was simply the result of being a little bit of all in."

"I want to say one thing, though," concluded Bronsdon. "On that trip south I had my eyes really opened as to what is going on in war preparations. It's amazing what they're doing in these factories and other war plants. And, say! I thought I had rough treatment in my travels down and back—sitting up in a coach car, being unable to get a seat in the diner, rushing into some railroad station restaurant to grab a sandwich and rush back to eat it on the train. But when I watched 'Gone with the Wind,' the other night, and saw that Civil War scene where the soldiers had to ride on tops of cars, going home on Christmas furlough, 'Boy!' said I to myself, 'you had it soft.'"

Notes on the Sports Front

PHILADELPHIA, April 24 (AP)—What's in a name? One of Michigan's relay runners is Ernest Lombardi—and they say he can step a quarter in about the time it takes his baseball name-sake to get down to first base . . . Jeanne Cline, the good looking Bloomington, Ill., girl golfer, broadcasts a sports program in her home town and hopes to land with one of the big New York stations . . . Lynn C. Doyle, Philadelphia Evening Bulletin: "The press notices the new 'clunk' ball has been getting won't help business. We must get hold of the first foul that works its way up to the press box and look for the 'made in Japan' label."

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Lawson Robertson, Penn track coach, still is snooping around under the Franklin Field stands hoping to find those eight vaulting poles he bought and hid away when he realized there would be a bamboo shortage. . . . George W. Orton, who ran for Penn in the first relays in 1895, failed to attend this year for the first time since them. He couldn't get away from his camp in New Hampshire, but sent word he'd be on hand for the 50th anniversary meet next April. . . . Judge Landis' official baseball guide probably will be on sale about May 1. . . Add Temple's Ray Morrison to the list of football coaches who have added math teaching to their duties for the duration. He used to teach it at Southern Methodist and Vanderbilt.

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At least two guys in the Army's military police department, who can give extra use to the initials M. P.—there's Murray Patrick, the first big league hockey player to join the U. S. Army, who just graduated from the M. P. officers' candidate school at Fort Custer, Mich., and Clayton Heafner, the big Greensboro, N. C., golfer whose weight has shot up from 220 to about 250 since he's been in the Army. . . . In this case, M. P. means more pounds.

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Times change and so do the Red Sox. . . . With no Ted Williams or Dom Di Maggio to do the hitting in Thursday's opener against the Athletics, Manager Joe Cronin resorted to strategy when Pete Fox doubled to open the fourth inning. . . . Instead of figuring that three hitters would be sure to bring him around, Joe immediately signalled to Bobby Doerr to sacrifice. . . . Well, it worked and Pete scored the only run of the game.

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Lieut. Benny Leonard of the Maritime Service is reported in line for promotion to Lieut. Commander soon. . . . Sergt. Frank Strafaci's regular playing partner in his once-a-week rounds of gold in Australia is Ferdie Catropa, former Long Island pro. . . . Lieut. George Barr, one of the Tokyo raiders, was a member of the Northland College (Ashland, Wis.) basketball team while Northland was winning 32 straight games in 1940. . . . Phil Rizzuto's minor league experience—or maybe his experiences with the jalopy he drives around Norfolk—came in handy recently when there was no driver around to take a busload of naval training station players to the Norfolk ball park. Phil drove the bus and then drove in five runs.

Harridge Orders Longer Practice For Visiting Team

CHICAGO (AP)—President William Harridge has ordered all American League clubs to allow visiting teams an additional 10 minutes of daily batting practice through May 31.

Harridge, in revealing the order, said it was in response to suggestions that players had not had sufficient batting drills in their northern spring training camps. The visiting club's turn in the batting cage now will be for 30 minutes instead of 20.

The junior circuit's President said he did not know if the inferior quality of the new baseballs, revealed by their manufacturer to be below standard, was to blame for the apparent slump in hitting of major league batters, but said the lengthened batting practice period would be given a trial. He has received no formal complaints from club owners about the new baseballs, he said.

His Wife Proves Capable Helpmeet

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—Add to the list of ways baseball pitchers have of getting their arms in shape.

Newton (Bucky) Jacobs, formerly with Charlotte in the Piedmont League and this year with Chattanooga, threw his right-handed slants to his wife the past winter to keep in training.

"She is a fine little battery mate," said Jacobs, signed by the Washington Senatbrs in 1937. "She's a good catcher."

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(Continued)

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HOUSEWORKER—Plain light cooking, live out. Central Pk. W., 94th St. Good home; good wages. State age and experience. Tel. RI. 9-1137 or Write Box F-8, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

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HOUSEMOTHER for small group of adolescent girls in Boston; Telephone Cap. 9280 for appointment.

MANAGER for ladies' apparel shop in Newton. Would like a woman who possesses the qualities necessary for such a position. State salary wanted and your past experience in first letter. Box M-97, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER or typist for part-time work with full-time free office space. Write Box G-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WOMAN, chambermaid-waitress; country; good home, good salary. SHIELDS, Glen Cove 4205. Box 733, Glen Head, L. I., N. Y.

HELP WANTED—MEN

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE 14 State St., Boston, Mass

ASST M E: Maintenance exp	$3/4000
PLASTIC & PLYWOOD LAMINATOR	Arr
BUYER: Forging exp	Arr
FUSION WELDING ENGR	Arr
TECH ADVISOR on DIES DESIGN	Arr
HYDRAULIC DESIGNER & DRAFTSMEN	Arr
ASST SUPT: Mach shop	$87-105
ASST SUPT: Fabrication	$87-105
TOOL DESIGNER-TOOL MAKERS	Arr
IND ENGRS: Several	Arr
FLIGHT TEST ENGR: Pilot exp	Arr
CHEMIST: Metal exp exec	Arr
TOOL & MFLATE CRIB SUPR	Arr
SALVAGE SUPVRS: Several	Arr
MECH DRAFTSMEN: Several	Arr
ENGRS: Design & Layout	$90-125
TIME-STUDY MEN: Several	Arr
PROD SUPT: Box exp	$300-350
PROD SUPVRS: Mfg exp: No Shore	$45-80
INSPECTORS: Clothing mfg exp	$50
SCHEDULING CLERK: Blueprints	$35
CONTROLLER: Textile exp	$3000
ASST CONTROLLER: R I	$3000 up
ACCTS: Juniors & Seniors	Arr
ACCTS: Food, banks, others	$40-50
COST—TIME-STUDY ENGR	$75-100
ACCT: R I: good exp	$50-55
JR ACCT: Mass; good firm	$35-40
COST ACCT: Texas, Boston firm	$250 up
ACCT: Steamship exp: local	Arr
ACCT: Truck transp exp	Arr
PAYMASTER: Insurance	Arr
BROKERAGE CLERK: Exp	$30 up
CLERK: Vic Braintree	$33-45
CLAIM ADJUSTER: Experienced	Arr
STENOGRAPHER: Young	$110-130 mo
SALES: Abrasives, R I	Arr
SALES: Pay-roll systems	Arr
SALES: Finance exp	Arr
SALES: Hardwood floor exp	Arr
SALES: Office methods exp	$40-50
SALES: Drug products	Sal +
SALES: Industrial, exp	Sal +

MIEHLE VERTICAL PRESSMEN WANTED
COURT SQ. PRESS
1020 Washington St., Boston

PHOTOGRAPHERS

Operator, retoucher, salary $60; operator, printer, salary $60; good work essential; steady position; we are not a chain studio. THE MATERNE STUDIO 140 48th St., Union City.

WANTED — Porter, shipping clerks, stock boys. GRAMOPHONE SHOP, 18 East 48th Street. N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

MAN and couple to help operate 15-acre truck garden and broiler plant, Wolfeboro, New Hampshire. SUNRISE GABLES, Wolfeboro, New Hampshire.

POSITION of cataloger in library of Liberal Arts College in Midwest available to college and library school graduate. Applicant must be a Christian Scientist. Box K-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Miami, Florida
ADELE HAMPTON PLACEMENT BUREAU
Vocational Counselors
Select Office Service—718 Langford Building

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAN, dependable, desires position clerical work, general office assistant; references. Write Box M-4, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

OFFICE MAN, public accounting experience, reliable and capable; over draft age; seeks responsible position vicinity of Boston. Box M-61, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CULTURED Christian Scientist desires position as companion-attendant; experienced; references. Write Box K-53, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NURSE
Christian Scientist, 15 years' experience in nursing, available by hour, day, or week. MRS. CAROL GORDON, 29 West 76th Street, N. Y. C. SU. 7-9266.

REFINED American wishes charge motherless adult household appreciating capable person who takes real interest; economical manager, excellent cook. Write Box B-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

INFORMATION

About Placing Classified Advertisements

Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day
For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	18c	35c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE
All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone 3-6661, 8 to 9 a. m. —6-7 p. m. daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MARY B

ALABAMA

MOBILE
(Continued from previous page)

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
SILVERSMITHS
SINCE 1879

GAS APPLIANCE COMPANY
19 North Conception Street
2-7671
Gas Appliances Electrical Appliances
Natural & Butane Butane Gas Systems
Refrigerators & Radios

Imperial Laundry
Certified Cold Storage
We pay postage or express one way
PHONE DEX. 1985

MONTGOMERY
For Information regarding local and national advertisers Dial 4400; hours: 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Capitol CLOTHING STORE
More Than 64 Years at the Same Location
"ON THE SQUARE"

SHULMAN'S
For Fine Cakes
Delicious Bread and Rolls
South's Largest Retail Bakery
902 South Court Street

Florida

BRADENTON
Montgomery-Roberts Co.
Ladies' Clothes of Distinction
Millinery--Shoes--Hosiery
Dainty Lingerie

DAYTONA BEACH
Enjoy
FOREMOST
Milk • Cream • Buttermilk
Protected Quality—Through Foremost Dairies' Laboratory Control
TELEPHONE 480

FORT LAUDERDALE
BOOKS—GAMES
VICTROLA RECORDS
RENTAL LIBRARY
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
FRIGIDAIRE
REFRIGERATORS AND RANGES
STECKEL-McFARLANE, Inc.
OPP. CITY HALL—112 S. ANDREWS AVE.

FORT MYERS
FLOWERS
For Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
Everglades Flower Shop
PHONE 206 2209 Carson Street

BIGGAR & BIGGAR, Inc,
Growers' Supplies and Feed
Phone 400 1305 McGregor

JACKSONVILLE
For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone 5-7087 10 a. m., to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WALK-OVER SHOES
For Men and Women
Also
DR. M. W. LOCKE SHOES
For Men and Women
23 W. Adams St., Roosevelt Hotel Bldg.

PRINTING
H. P. TUTTLE
30 So. Main St. Tel. 5-3161

IRON FIREMAN
"The Machine That Made Coal an Automatic Fuel"
Authorized Dealer
JOSEPH NEEDHAM
PLUMBING AND HEATING
941 W. BAY STREET Phone 5-6062

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores
and Piggly Wiggly
8 STORES
There Is One Near You

LAKELAND
For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Montrose 2037. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sat. and Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CULLER PRINTING
Special Attention Given Christian Science Churches
Phone 25-541
808 So. Florida Avenue

MIAMI
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32448, 9 a. m.-6 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami: 72 N. E. First St. Tel. 2-2491
Miami Beach: 1432 Washington Ave. Tel. 5-2686

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 3-2060

Ask for
McARTHUR
Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc.
Producers and Distributors Jersey Dairy Products
169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH. 7-1667

Shop SEARS-MIAMI *First*
2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

SHEPHERD STORAGE CO.
LONG DISTANCE
MOVING & STORAGE
Expert Packing and Crating
600 Biscayne Blvd. Tel. 3-8510

MIAMI BEACH
ALYCE MAYNE
629 Lincoln Road
Costume Jewelry, Handbags, Perfumes, Hosiery, Gloves
Specializing in Matched Accessories

Pierre's
Civil and Military Tailor
ENGLISH DOESKIN
1140 LINCOLN ROAD TEL. 5-3812

ORLANDO
Dickson-Ives
The Woman's Store
Southland Fashions
For the New 1943 Season
ORLANDO, FLORIDA
Central Florida's Shopping Center

THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

CONSULT US on your next Permanent Wave
Select your style curls or waves
Florence Beauty Shop
24 SO. ORANGE AVE.
Orlando, Fla. Phone 9707

SARASOTA
See "MARK" before it happens
THEODORE MARKWALTER
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

HARMON'S
Clothes for Men
• WHERE QUALITY REIGNS
Main Street at Five Points

POINT SERVICE
HARRY COGGESHALL, Prop.
Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil
Exide Batteries
PINEAPPLE and LEMON AVES. Ph. 2727

TAMPA
For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 5-1943 9 to 12 daily except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK
WOLF BROS., Inc.

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

FLORIDA

TAMPA
(Continued)

Weil-Maas
• *Ready-to-Wear*
• *Men's Clothing*
• *Men's Shoe Dept.*
• *Student Hall*
• *Ladies' Shoe Salon*
• *Hat Salon*
• *Accessory Shop*
Weil-Maas
FRANKLIN AT TWIGGS
TAMPA, FLA.

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

First Shoe Fixery in Florida
OLD RELIABLE SHU FIXRY
Est. in Tampa since 1910
Corner Tampa and Lafayette

WEST PALM BEACH
ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream
Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

Anthony's
313 Clematis
West Palm Beach, Fla.
★
A home-owned, home-operated store. Highest quality apparel for men, women and children.

GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men
WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA

GEO. W. SLATON
General Insurance and Surety Bonds
214-216 Comeau Bldg., Tel. 6189
West Palm Beach, Fla.

LOGAN MOORE SHIRK LUMBER CO.
One Square South of Belvedere Road and F. E. C. Ry.
LUMBER and BUILDING MATERIAL Tel. 8161
West Palm Beach, Florida

JAKE'S SERVICE STATION
Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
L. R. JAQUISH
507 BELVEDERE RD. PHONE 9489

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

Georgia

ATLANTA
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 7247-R 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

Whinstocks INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
For Flowers Phone Walnut 6908 4 Peachtree St.

MILLER'S
Atlanta's Leading Booksellers
BOOKS of All PUBLISHERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
MILLER'S BOOK STORE
64 Broad Street N. W.

Colonial
Phone Hemlock 1181
"Say it with Flowers"
PEACHTREE AT 12TH STREET

SEEDS—BULBS—PLANTS
LAWN GRASS SEED
—Fertilizers—
COTTONGIM'S
97 Broad Street, S. W.

Let the Advertiser Know that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA
(Continued)

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 8726
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES: 5 PRYOR STREET

COLUMBUS
WE PRODUCE ALL WE SELL
Wells
Grade "A" Milk Properly Pasteurized
PURE CREAM ICE CREAM
3220 Wynnton Drive Phones 1144-J

MACON
For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Liquid fertilizer to make your plants grow and spray material to keep insects off your flowers and garden
Karsten-Denson Co.
Phone 5411 519 Third St.

Call Us
Paints, Wallpaper and Kem-Tone
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
456 Second Street Phone 6367

Blum's INDIVIDUAL Laundry AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY
"Extra Care but No Extra Cost"
Phone 2231 359 Cotton Ave.

WILLIAMS JEWELRY COMPANY
Jewelers and Silversmiths
451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.

NUTTING FLORAL CO.
Flowers for All Occasions
Phone 1776 171 Cotton Avenue

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE
Biltmore DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE
Our Hand Work Department Cares for Your Party Needs.
DIAL 3-5191

DURHAM
BELK-LEGGETT CO.
Durham's Shopping Center
318 W. Main Street

VARSITY
Men's Shop
115 E. Main Street
Styled Merchandise for Men

So. Carolina

CHARLESTON
GORDON'S
DEPARTMENT STORE
431 King at Warren
We Appreciate Your Trade

European Classified

MUSIC TUITION
DAISY A. HOLMES, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M., Mem.R.S.T. London, F.A.S.M.T. Durban. Subjects taught:—Art of singing, Pianoforte, and Theoretical subjects. Pupils prepared for all Exams. Radio and Concert performances. Studio: 91, Moncrieff, Berea Rd., Durban. Phone 27022.

Europe

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 019, 2 to 6 p. m., Wednesday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum
We specialize in Ladies,' Men's and Children's WOOLLEN UNDERWEAR
Au Bon Marché
Berne — Spitalgasse 3/7

Dachdecker und Maurergeschäft
(Expert Roofing and Masonry)
Kropf
Flurstrasse 36 Tel. 21.220

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA
Combustibles and Carburants S. A.
LA MURE & MONTANT
Chantepoulet 9
Combustibles en tous genres
Agent des Pétroles Cleary Inextinguibles (COAL)

INTERLAKEN
® RAEUBER & Co.'s
Provision Stores
Groceries, Preserves, Chocolates
Interlaken
and branches throughout Bernese Oberland

LAUSANNE
FISCHER'S MARKET
FISH—POULTRY—FOWL
Canned Goods
LOUVE 5 TEL. 23 136

ZURICH
C. SCHWEIKERT
Coiffeur—Parfumerie—Manicure
Hottingerstrasse 8 Tel. 2.04.13
SPECIALITÄT DAUERWELLEN (Hairdresser)

Albrecht Schlapfer
Linthescherplatz 10 b. Pestalozzidenkmal
Table-linen, Bed-linen, Table-cloths Chaiselongue-covers
Complete Trousseaux

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN
MURDOCK'S
Reliable
Jewellers, Diamond Merchants
Watchmakers
Goldsmiths and Silversmiths
100 ADDERLEY STREET
P. O. Box 901 Telephone 2-8461

ANDRÉ MARQUARD
Suppliers of
All sporting equipment
Repair work a speciality
Second Floor
MARKHAM'S BUILDINGS
Hout Street, Cape Town

CLAREMONT
E. L. HARPER
Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
Provisions a speciality
Grove Buildings, Main Road
Telephone 7-2692

DURBAN
West Street Phone
Durban 21551

Try STUTTAFORDS First
The Store of Personal Service

J. GEARY & SON (PTY) LTD.
62 Stanger Street
General Blacksmiths. Expert Craftsmen for Car and Truck Springs. All types of Springs made, set or repaired, including Coil Springs and Torsion Bars for any make of Car.
Phone 20223

Model Steam Laundry
The Queen's Bridge
P. O. Box 7, Umgeni Ph. 61438
Proprietor: Mr. J. Wilson
Receiving Depot 208 Grey St.
Our Van will call on request.
Branch at: Hygienic Laundry
120, Victoria Road, Maritzburg. Ph. 3387

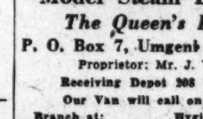
A. J. CLARKE
Successor to
Wakeling Bros. & Clarke, Ltd.
Family Grocers
DURBAN'S LOWEST PRICES
Prompt Attention and Quick Delivery
PHONE 26321 472, WEST ST.

For All Printing—Remember
Phone 21465
ROBERTS PRINTER
PLOWRIGHT LANE, DURBAN

WINTONS
The Men's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced.
376 West St. Phone 25289

SHORT & McDONALD
BUILDING CONTRACTORS
House Repairs, Jobbing, Plumbing and Painting
Estimates Willingly Given
Phone 36852 927, Umgeni Road

LOWTHERS BREAD and CAKES



Buy WHEATALIN (Whole Meal) Bread
76 ALICE STREET PHONE 21351

ADAMS & CO., Ltd.
Stationers and Booksellers
For Stationery Fountain Pens
Standard Literature Latest Fiction
Juvenile and School Books
341, West Street Telephone 21981

HARRY FRANCE
Specialises in:—
FISH POULTRY GAME
BUTTER EGGS BACON
Stalls 9 and 10 City Market
Warwick Avenue Phone 25528

Union of South Africa

DURBAN
(Continued)

Hooper Motors Pty. Ltd.
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
G. M. C. TRUCKS
Also Good Used Cars
Petrol—Oils—All Accessories
179/181 West St. through to 164 Smith St.
Phone 25783

P.S. Fully Equipped Workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert Mechanics.

Also Hooper Triangle Filling Station Cor. Soldiers Way and Field St.

For Electric Stoves, Refrigerators, Radiators, Lamps, Domestic Lighting, Power Installations, etc.
SEE
KILBURN & WHITE
Electrical Engineers
557, West St. Phone 20136
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY

EAST LONDON
TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

GERMISTON
LADIES' DRAPERY SPECIALIST
HOSE • GLOVES • WOOL FABRICS • UNDERWEAR
QUALITY SERVICE • VALUE
NAPIERS GERMISTON

Economic Cash Butchery
(QUALITY HOUSE)
52, President Street
Phone 51-2223 Germiston
For Quality and Service
SEE US FIRST
Deliveries Daily.

JOHANNESBURG

Our policy in six words
Dependable Goods . Utmost Values
Friendly Service
John Orr & Co
GAYNORS
"The Electricians" FOR SERVICE
DAY SERVICE NIGHT SERVICE
NIGHT PHONES:
42-2933 33-1837
34-5036 42-3827

Phone 22-3952
HOLLANDER'S
High Class Gentlemen's Hairdressers
(PROP. L. HOLLANDER)
122a, Eloff St., Next Door to S. A. P. Club Johannesburg

Rice, Wells & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers and Stationers
INVESTMENT BUILDINGS
97, COMMISSIONER STREET
Telephone No. 34-1534 (3 lines)

THRESHERS
SHOE STORE
73a, Eloff Street, Johannesburg
Stockist of
"Panther"
"Dorothy Perkins"
and other well known makes of footwear

PHILLIPS BROS.
Jewellers
56, Rissik Street, Cor. Kerk Street
JOHANNESBURG

GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
Figaro
LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors: L. Lovely and G. Van Diggelen
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70 Pritchard Street

MRS. H. LISSACK'S
Private Commercial Classes
Individual Tuition Guaranteed. Limited number accepted to enroll now for four to nine months course of Pitman's Shorthand and Rhythmic Touch Typewriting to music. Special after-hours and Luncheon hour refresher classes. Prospectus on application.
Telephones 33-3562 and 33-7139
LONDON HOUSE, Loveday Street

Crossword Quiz Answers

B	E	N	A	R	E	S
E	■	E	L	A	■	C
L	O	■	T	■	I	H
L	A	P	O	R	T	E
E	R	A	■	A	S	H
F	■	C	A	P	■	E
O	A	K	■	I	E	R
N	■	E	N	D	■	A
T	O	T	■	A	D	Z
A	U	S	O	N	I	A
I	R	■	L	■	M	D
N	■	A	G	O	■	E
E	D	W	A	R	D	S

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

THE MODERN STORE

High Speed Lifts Gay Modern Café
Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less
Air-conditioned Throughout
Cleghorns
P.O. Box 8209 ELOFF and KERK STS. Phone No. 3204 JOHANNESBURG 22-0311

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list
96 Pritchard St.
37 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6818

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Thrupps Ltd
(Estab. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71 Pritchard St. Johannesburg

PIETERMARITZBURG
D. TROMP
Plumber, Sanitary Engineer, Drainage Contractor and Hot Water Fitter.
ESTIMATES FREE
203a, Pietermaritz St. Phone 4809

SPEED'S
DRY CLEANERS
Will Make Your Clothes Last Longer and Look Smarter.
99, Church Street Phone 4626

W. GOODWIN & CO.
(Proprietor: D. V. WATSON)
Motor Specialists
Panel Beaters. Duco Spraying.
Motor Trimming. Springsmiths.
Day Ph. 2644—Night Ph. 4428
373, LONGMARKET STREET

Co-operative Society Ltd.
138, Church St. Maritzburg
Branches at Estcourt, Greytown and Mayor's Walk
SHOP at the CO-OP.
For Highest Quality Goods At the Keenest Prices
PHONE 2235—3 LINES

A. E. BUTTERWORTH
Motor Accessories
Petrol, Oils, Tyres PYROIL
121, Commercial Road Phone 2660

DAVID DAVIES & CO.
"The Quality Hardware Store"
For the Best Gardening Tools, Etc.
234, Church St. Phones 3022 and 2166
Pietermaritzburg, Natal.

PORT ELIZABETH
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
Eastern Province
16 Main St., PORT ELIZABETH
All Classes of Insurance Transacted
Also at
Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg

PRETORIA
Pretoria's Most Progressive Departmental Store
BECKETT MURRAY & CO.
(PTY.) LTD.
298 Church Street, Pretoria
Phone 2-5631
and
10, Van Wyk Street, Roodepoort
Where quality goods cost less

Eves
Millinery and Gowns
234 Church St.
Central
Phone 2395

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

PARRAMATTA
McEWANS, Ltd.
High Class Grocers
41 George Street, Parramatta
Also at Hurstville and Gladesville
Green Coupons Given
Phone N. W. 9729

SYDNEY
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone F. L. 1721, 10 a. m.-2 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY
(Continued)

Service For Quality
Printing
Bookbinding and Stationery
consult
A. E. Richards
17a Pitt St., Sydney
Special attention given to Christian Science Church requirements
Telephone: B 4661

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(Continued from previous page)

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Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Coats of Arms of United Nations

This is the eighteenth article in a series of thirty explaining the symbols of the United Nations.

By Margaret Whittemore

18—New Zealand

The official Arms of New Zealand resulted from an open competition in 1908. Out of the 75 designs submitted, the Garter King of Arms in London chose one by Mr. James McDonald, an officer of the Tourist Department, awarding him a prize of some twenty pounds. This design, with slight modifications, is the one now in use. The Royal Warrant granting armorial ensigns and supporters to New Zealand is dated Aug. 26, 1911.

About that time the question of providing official arms became an urgent matter, since, by command of the King, standards of the arms of all the Dominions were to be carried in the coronation procession in Westminster Abbey. At this date New Zealand was the only Dominion without arms.

Emblazoned down the center of the shield are three black ships against a silver background, symbolizing the national importance of sea trade. In the first quarter are four stars representing the constellation of the Southern Cross; in the second quarter, the ancient symbol of a fleece; in the third, a sheaf of wheat, denoting agriculture; and in the fourth, two mining hammers. Thus is symbolic reference made to the chief industries of New Zealand.

For the crest there is a lion holding a flagstaff flying the Union Flag. Underneath the shield is a scroll with the word "Onward." The supporters on either side of the shield consist of a female figure, Zealandia, with the ensign of New Zealand at her right; and the figure of a Maori chieftain holding his halbert.

The Maoris, who are said to have lived some 600 years in New Zealand, were first known to Europeans as cannibals. They had an elaborate system of society and government under the control of chiefs and priests, and comparatively elevated ideas of morality and religion. They showed skill in building and artistic ability in woodcarving, weaving, etc. Eventually they adopted a life of civilization, and large numbers were converted to Christianity. They now possess the elective franchise and send men of their race to the legislature.

The use of the official Arms of New Zealand in place of the Royal Arms is becoming widespread. Letterheads bearing the Arms appear on stationery used by the Air Department, the National Broadcasting Service, Tourist and Publicity Department, on the inland postal cards issued by the Post and Telegraph Department, and some Government publications. Permission to use the Arms for other than official purposes is granted sparingly, generally in connection with special events of national importance, such as the Centennial of 1940.

(Monday: Union of South Africa)

A Verse for Today . . .

Behold, I have received commandment to bless: and he hath blessed; and I cannot reverse it.—NUM. 23:20

Daily Anecdote

Guilty Party

The late actor-manager, Arnold Daly, "discovered" the actress, Louise Closser, when he gave her the role of Prossy in Shaw's "Candida."

One night, during an intermission, Miss Closser told Daly of her many efforts to obtain an engagement.

"Just twelve years ago," she said, "I finished my course in a dramatic school, and sallied forth to Mr. Frohman's office. 'Is Mr. Frohman in?' I asked.

"'No, he's out,' replied a fresh, impudent office-boy.

"'Very well,' I replied self-confidently, 'I'll wait.'

"I sat down. An hour passed. I asked for the morning paper. Another hour. People came and went, but I never moved. The office-boy went to lunch, and returned. Another hour and I was getting hungry. The office-boy grinned at me. I was still more determined. Three o'clock and I weakened.

"'Do you think Mr. Frohman will be back today?'

"'No, I don't,' replied the office-boy.

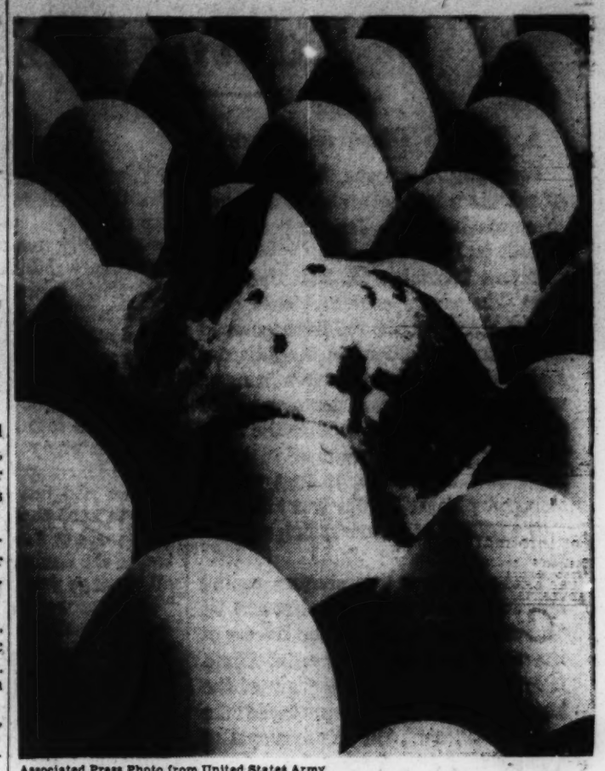
"'Why?' I asked.

"'He sailed for Europe this morning,' said the boy, with a grin."

"And that was your first experience in a manager's office?" Daly remarked.

"Yes," replied Miss Closser. "Don't you think I'm telling the truth?"

"Oh, yes, I know you are," replied Daly, "I was that office-boy."



Associated Press Photo from United States Army

Easter "Eggs" for the Axis

There is little cheer for the enemy in this peaceful-looking pattern. Perhaps it's because the eggs the rabbit is sitting on are nothing less than bomb noses. The photograph was taken at the bombardier school at San Angelo, Texas.

In Lighter Vein

Tsk! Tsk! and Another Tsk!

The reference room of the Toledo public library received a telephone inquiry last week concerning wholesale prices in the Toledo area. After giving such information as they had available, the librarian suggested that the patron consult the local OPA office. "But," said the plaintive voice, "this is the OPA calling!"—Quote.

Brevities

Detroit News: The postwar dreamers seem of two minds. Some are for houses without windows, and others for homes built wholly of glass. This way, only one half will know how the other half lives.

Brubaker in The New Yorker: While butcher shops and filling stations are having hard going, the antique business is thriving. There is brisk trading in second-hand cars and third-hand ball players.

Chinese Generosity

Kansas City, Mo.

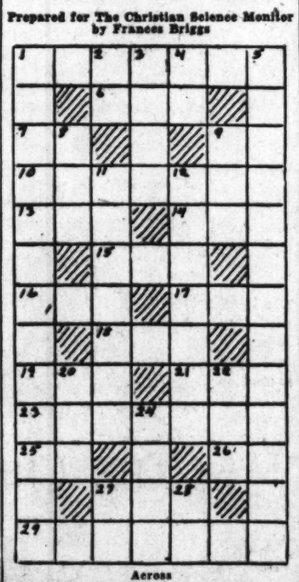
Americans are not always the givers and the rest of the world the receivers, as Dr. Hollington K. Tong, vice-minister of information for the Republic of China, amply proved in a short stop here. A member of the party of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, he gave a check for $500 to J. Warner Brown and asked him to present it to Park College, Parkville, Missouri, where the two men had become friends as students. Four of Dr. Tong's children have graduated from the same school.

Brazil's Woodland

Brazil has a billion acres of valuable woodland, covering nearly one-half of its total land area.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What city of India is sacred to Hindus?
6—What is highest note of the gamut?
7—Behold!
8—What are initials of actress wed to Allan Jones?
10—What is a city of northwestern Indiana?
13—Epoch.
14—What tree has a peculiar importance in Scandinavian mythology?
15—What did Fortunatus wear when he wished to be transported to any desired place?
16—What is the "hale green tree" of H. F. Cheney's poem?
17—Suffix.
18—"Of a good beginning cometh a good —."
19—Small child.
21—What is a cutting tool to trim off surface of wood?
22—What is a poetic name for Italy?
23—Symbol for iridium is what?
26—"Thou wilt not cower in the dust" refers to what State of United States (abbr.)?
27—Past.
29—What comedian is nicknamed "Ukulele Ike"?

Down

1—What is Evangeline's surname in Longfellow's poem?
2—Symbol for neon is what?
3—What is Erda's singing voice in opera "Siegfried"?
4—Who was Egyptian sun-god?
5—Whose stories are told in "Arabian Nights"?
6—Sowing implement.
9—Possessive pronoun.
11—What are little bundles or parcels?
12—What river of Virginia is a tributary of the Rappahannock?
20—Belonging to us.
22—Not bright.
24—Who is a feminine character in opera "Eugen Onegin"?
25—Actual weight (abbr.).
28—Otherwise.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Needed: Good Will

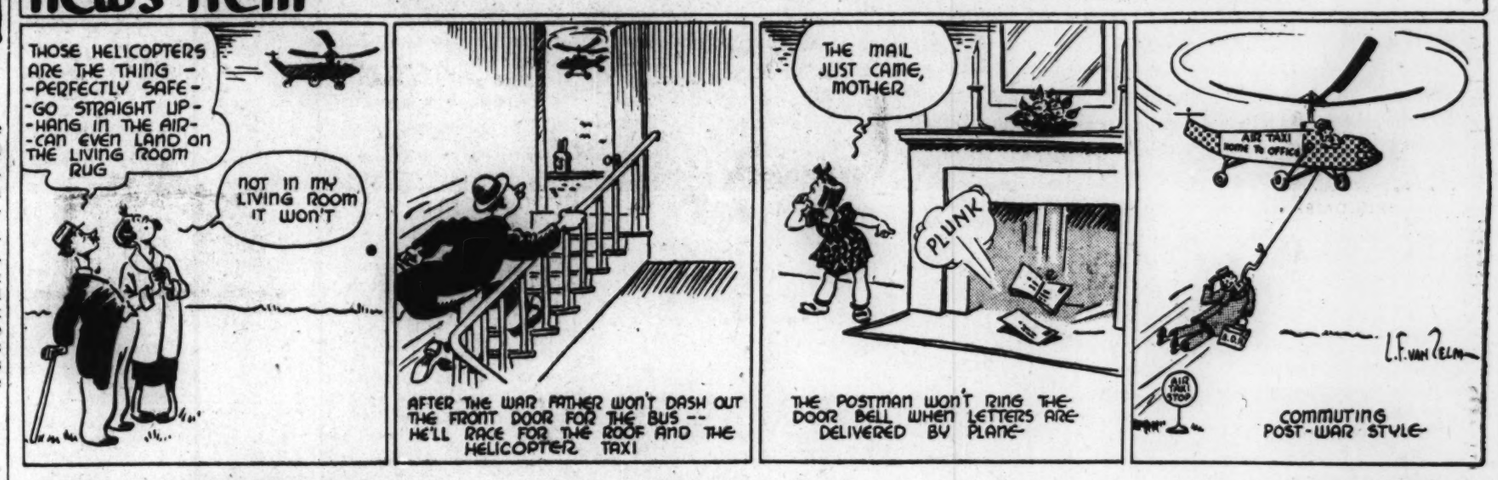
In the office, store and factory, efficient work can be impaired by resentments, enmities, arguments and lack of good will. Ill will toward others and toward us dulls our abilities, our zest, our efforts. A clean conscience is an important working asset. Few of us can do our best if we do not get along with other people. We all know it, but sometimes we do not practice our beliefs.—Personal Efficiency.

Daily Quotation

Life is a mirror. Try smiling at it, and see what it sends back to you.

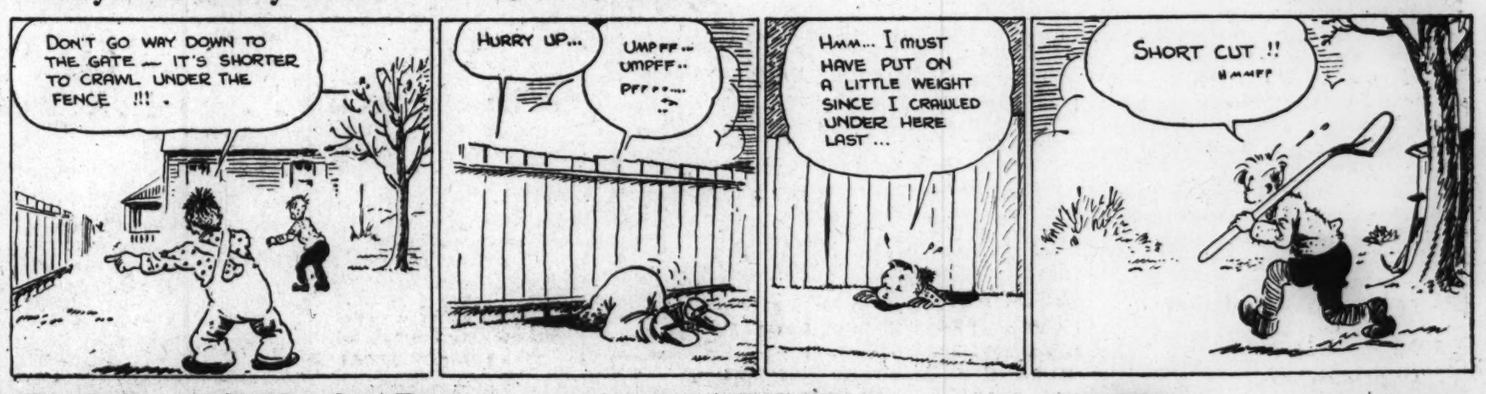
—DR. JOHN W. HOLLAND

NEWS ITEM— NORTHEAST AIRLINES PLANS TAXI AND MAIL DELIVERIES BY HELICOPTERS AFTER THE WAR.


THOSE HELICOPTERS ARE THE THING — -PERFECTLY SAFE- -GO STRAIGHT UP- -HANG IN THE AIR- -CAN EVEN LAND on THE LIVING ROOM RUG
NOT IN MY LIVING ROOM IT WON'T
AFTER THE WAR FATHER WON'T DASH OUT THE FRONT DOOR FOR THE BUS -- HE'LL RACE FOR THE ROOF AND THE HELICOPTER TAXI
THE MAIL JUST CAME, MOTHER
PLUNK
THE POSTMAN WON'T RING THE DOOR BELL WHEN LETTERS ARE DELIVERED BY PLANE
AIR TAXI HOME TO OFFICE
AIR TAXI STOP
L.F. VAN ZELM
COMMUTING POST-WAR STYLE

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Longest Way 'Round*

By Le Pelley


DON'T GO WAY DOWN TO THE GATE — IT'S SHORTER TO CRAWL UNDER THE FENCE !!!
HURRY UP...
UMPFF... UMPFF.. PFFF....
Hmm... I MUST HAVE PUT ON A LITTLE WEIGHT SINCE I CRAWLED UNDER HERE LAST...
SHORT CUT !!
HMMFF

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Everybody's Happy but the Spy!*

By Rodgers

Boy, oh boy! Did the Gloom Chasers cramp that spy's style!
He didn't know which way to move!
And before he could figure out what to do, the "shadow" arrived with even more help!
Well, sir, a lot of things happened in the next few minutes!
And I'm sure none of them pleased the spy!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Betsy Earns Her Letter*

By The Hagers

Miss Betsy Webb rang my doorbell. "I have some ginger snaps to sell.
I helped to make them. They're quite large. A cent apiece is all I charge."
"And what do you intend to buy With all your pennies, dear?" said I.
"A ten-cent War Stamp, sir," said she. Miss Betsy got a Drakeville "D."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Suburb Discovers Slums

For many Americans, Japan's killing of prisoners has been almost as much of an awakening as Japan's peacetime assault on Pearl Harbor.

Before December 11, 1941, they had been like complacent residents of a model suburb, only mildly concerned about slum conditions in the adjacent metropolis until gang warfare brings a murder to their own doorstep. Even then they did not quite sense the ramifications of evil that produced that outrage; few Americans at first understood why Pearl Harbor was attacked.

The killing of prisoners helps to explain.

These murders tear another gaping hole in the veil of isolationism and let "suburbanites" peer into the sewers of the world community's mental slums. It gives them a shocking view of the kind of thinking that produced the present upheaval. Berlin's approval of Japan's brutality reminds Americans that it is all of a piece; their aviators have been tortured now as much as the Jews of Europe have been tortured for ten years. The murder of prisoners is not new to Mussolini or to Hitler.

Americans now have come a little closer to the frightfulness that the Chinese, the Czechs, the Poles, the Norwegians, Dutch, French, Spaniards, Yugoslavs, Belgians, and Greeks have known only too well. To speak of "paying back" these enormities is worse than idle. The evil cannot be undone. But every military success of the Allies restricts its present field of operations and frees oppressed peoples.

America's new awareness of aggressive barbarism has already spurred the buying of war bonds. It should lift the whole tempo of the war effort. It should help Americans to recognize, as they did not recognize even after Pearl Harbor, that their own quiet "suburb" is not safe so long as gangsters roam the "streets" of Europe and Asia, so long as crime festers in the back alleys of world thought.

In 1937 many of his fellow citizens scoffed at President Roosevelt's idea of "quarantining" the 10 per cent of lawbreakers. They could hardly do that today. Even the thoughtless can see how much more difficult and costly it has now become even to check international crime. The thoughtful are convinced that they must, if only for their own protection, be their brother's keepers, never "neutral" for an instant when oppression and aggression raise their heads. The Tokyo murders should confirm that conviction.

They should also clarify the task that lies beyond victory. Even complete triumph will not now wipe out the kind of thinking which has produced a welter of such crime. It will chain the criminals, but that is only the beginning. The larger task will be to keep them chained and to provide an opportunity for the suburbs to help clean up the slums—the tribal myths, the racial hates, and economic injustices—which would produce still more crime.

Laying Foundations

Somewhere in North Africa, as one of our staff war correspondents advises us, a convoy of cargo ships has set ashore a huge quantity of great packing boxes, and workmen have set up assembly lines. Down these line move a succession of trucks, jeeps, field guns, tank transport trailers, and like implements of mechanized war. Every ten minutes a bell rings, a young French trainee runs forward with three little paint pots and brushes, quickly applies the tri-color of France, the workmen cheer—and another item of war goods enters the service of Liberty, Fraternity, Equality.

The French in North Africa may have greeted the initial Allied convoys with mixed feelings; such feelings may have remained mixed during the days of wondrous political maneuvering that followed; but for the convoy devoted solely to bringing weapons for the French, there was enthusiasm without shadow of reservation.

If the French cannot agree on what they like, they at least know what they don't like. We can imagine that the long ties of friendship binding France and the United States will be further strengthened because of this wholehearted supplying of the material means necessary for active expression of Marianne's aversions. At the same time foundations are being laid, upon which shall be erected a postwar superstructure based on the eternal rallying cry of the Republic.

Hairpin Ingenuity

From kitchen to factory is but over the threshold in these days. Women are not only stepping easily from sink to assembly line, but they're adapting domestic wrinkles to mass production.

Because a woman war worker remembered how her mother used to keep hot doughnuts from sticking together, she was able to save thousands of manhours in the manufacture of rubber rings for airplane engines. The rings were piled into boxes when they were hot and many stuck together. These had to be scrapped. Recalling that her mother had put flour between doughnuts to keep them apart, this ingenious war worker used pumice powder between the rubber rings. It worked, and all wastage was eliminated.

Another woman in an aircraft factory decided that eleven steps in the painting of strips of color on a tube were too many. "I could do it with this-and-this-and-this," she explained, blocking out three brief operations. She saved eight hours per plane by this short-cut.

Men show more initiative in factory work, according to one employer, but women have more ingenuity. That's easy to explain. Ask any housewife. How did she manage to keep the family budget in balance? It took ingenuity! A little patching here, a little darning there, and plenty of fast thinking when friend husband brought someone home unannounced to dinner. And what couldn't she fix with a hairpin?

Ingenuity is an asset on any job, and "experience: housewife" is nothing to apologize for in any employment office.

Surge of Labor Laws

New regulations of labor unions are being set up in a number of the American States. Forty-odd legislatures are meeting, and when the last adjourns more legislation controlling labor will be on the books than ever previously adopted in a single year.

Despite organized labor's protests, some of the restrictions are obviously good. The Kansas demand for reports by labor unions of their finances, salaries, etc., ought to make unions pay more attention to their finances. This should help and strengthen labor organization. Similar laws calling for the registering of detailed information with the State as a condition of operating have been adopted in South Dakota, Idaho, Texas, and Colorado. Kansas' ban on sitdown strikes is indispensable. However, the merits of its licensing of union agents and outlawing of jurisdictional strikes are not so clear.

The anti-violence bills enacted in Texas in 1941, in Mississippi in 1942 and this year in Arkansas seem open to abuse. Colorado enacted the compulsory incorporation of trade unions, and placed in the State Industrial Commission the power to revise initiation fees and membership dues if found unreasonable or discriminatory. Both Texas and Colorado legislated against contributions by labor unions to political campaigns.

Most of the laws are being voted in States where they are least needed. The big industrial States where labor is most numerous and best organized are generally shying away in this pre-presidential year from anything that would offend labor, whereas in farm States labor is politically weak and may in some cases be unduly restricted.

Labor unions in the United States are due for a degree of oversight by government, and among laws now being enacted the reasonable and useful ones may be expected to stick while the harmful ones will eventually be discarded. The American system of States offers an admirable testing ground for experiments in legislation. If, to take the new Kansas law, any part of it is unfair or unworkable, a trial period should make this plain, just as in the case of the Kansas industrial court act of a quarter century ago. That unique scheme for preventing strikes failed and disappeared. Experience should prove what is good in this year's crop of labor laws and encourage its perpetuation and extension.

Note to "Uncle Mose": "Don't worry. There is no truth in the rumor that because the Government is burying all precious metal that there will be a shortage of "dem golden slippers." That's probably just Republican propaganda.

Consumers are grateful for the reduction of coupon values on certain food items. They were unable to see the point of such high quotations—for the good reason that after shopping they rarely had one left.

By the way, in view of the coupon demand, how are mousetraps baited these days?

Our Readers Say—

"To Knit the World Together"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The only way we can put a stop to war forever is by educating the children throughout the world along the lines of Christianity. Greed and lust for power must give place to the desire to want to abide by the Golden Rule.

Jesus' life was our most perfect example and if we live by his principles, we shall make this a happy world and its people of great moral character.

The one and only purpose of each individual should be to serve God. In this way, we shall eliminate all errors which arise from the sense of a false ego and a false attitude towards life.

War is the result of animosity and contemptible beliefs. Our only aim should be to insist that the spirit of the brotherhood of man prevails, to heal and bless and to knit the world together on a basis of true equality.

PAULINE MACLENNAN

Forest Hills, N. Y.

"Cathedrals and Blockbusters"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent Wide Horizon column Sydney A. Clark brings out some interesting thoughts on the subject "Cathedrals and Blockbusters." In the first paragraph he states, "that United Nations bombardiers make every possible effort to avoid demolishing these architectural monuments."

Unquestionably Mr. Clark's advice will win a host of sympathizers, but when this advice is considered from a military standpoint, it may be detrimental to the allied nations' cause.

During the last world war the French army held to this attitude in regard to cathedrals and church steeples. Consequently, the Germans took advantage of this and used these places for observation posts and even machine gun nests. BERNARD KOTTEK

Seattle, Wash.

Worthwhile Cultivation

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorials have been so inspiring and refreshing, even to those of us who are not Christian Scientists, that I thought you might be interested in an experience which happened to a woman of my acquaintance.

This woman had been cultivating for a long time a little garden, when it was suddenly invaded by a gang of small boys, who, having no other occupation, were tearing up the flowers, throwing rocks, and generally destroying the garden. The family considered building a fence, but were not quite decided. Every day the destruction became more violent. Vines which had been tended for twenty years were torn down. Little fountains were chipped. The garden was practically ruined.

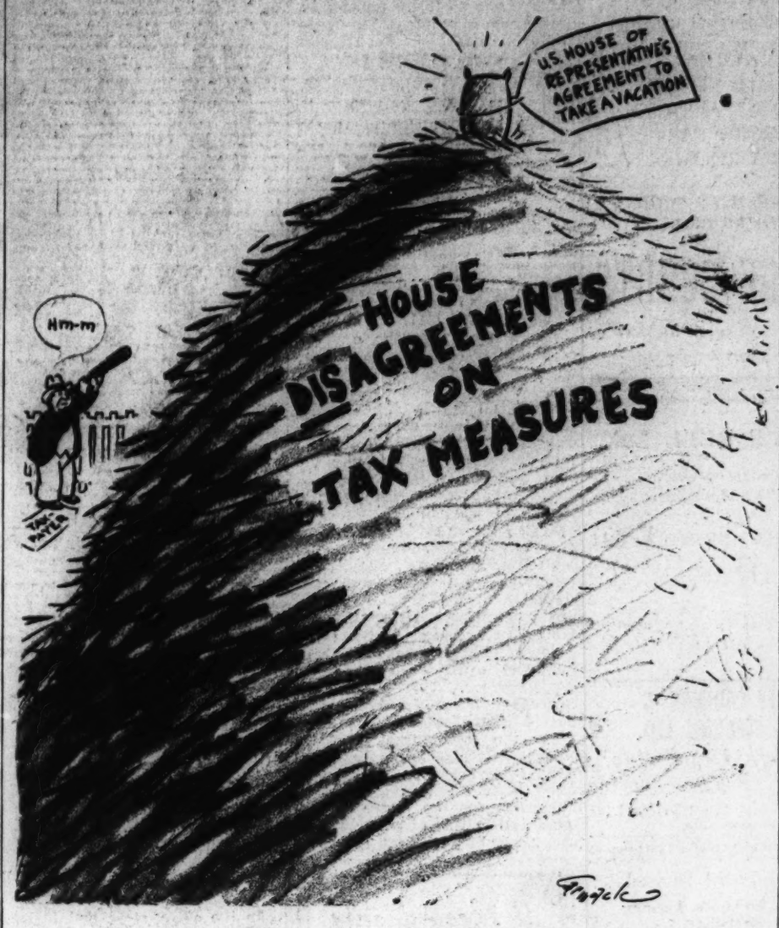
Within two weeks, this same garden was restored and orderly. It was being well tended, and new flowers were coming up. This transformation was not effected by building a fence. The woman who owned the garden had bought little spades, hoes, and trowels, which she had distributed among the little hoodlums. She procured seeds, and soon the gang had become the Boys' Garden Club, with new members enrolling every week.

The members of the Boys' Garden Club are no longer running around the streets, throwing rocks, or fighting. They are no longer endangering their own lives, or annoying and molesting others. The woman who is responsible for this change they call "Aunt Nancy." Christian efforts of this kind will be the salvation of our neglected children. GRACE W. PIERCE

Dublin, N. H.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Chaff and the "Wheat"



The Bookshelf

Gadfly of Politics

We once made the mistake, when interviewing Harold L. Ickes, of being polite. Mr. Ickes beamed and purred, and we got no story. On other occasions, wiser and brasher, we insulted Mr. Ickes. He sparked beautifully, and there were always good stories. Now, in THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A CURMUDGEON (New York: Reynal & Hitchcock. $3), Mr. Ickes sets himself to prove that he is by nature and design a Terrible Tempered Mr. Bang (whom he miscalls Bangs).

The curmudgeon angle, or conceit, is very amusing for a while. It is particularly good in the earlier chapters, as for instance in the chapter where Mr. Ickes gets born, which he entitles: "A Blessed Event?" Perhaps Mr. Ickes's best quip is his claim to be a self-made curmudgeon, or sour-puss. He says that most other curmudgeons in history came that way. He, almost alone, cultivated and achieved churlishness, and what is more, without knowing he was doing it. But once that discovery was made, he has really put his heart into the job, and from then on scaled great heights of personal disagreeableness.

* * *

This is, of course, largely bunk. Mr. Ickes, as he reveals very clearly in his book, is a kind of political reformer. Perhaps one could call him cranky, or ornery. He was unwilling to sell out to machine politics in Chicago, whether Republican or Democratic, in an era when the most frequent Republican standard-bearer in this city was the notorious William Hale Thompson, and the most persistent Democrat the present incumbent, Edward J. Kelly. Nobody could blame Mr. Ickes for not wanting to co-operate too closely with men of this type. And most people, looking back, can admire his progressive lost-causes: the mayoralty campaigns of Charles E. Merriam or John D. Harlan, and the presidential efforts of Theodore Roosevelt as a Bull Mooser.

Perhaps the best word for Mr. Ickes, during his pre-New Deal years, is gadfly. And that role in municipal politics is a useful one, albeit, often thankless. Sometimes it is fun, and at other times it is exasperating. But Mr. Ickes does not seem to have prevented much graft in Chicago municipal politics. He simply yelled his head off about it. The grafters went on.

* * *

Then, becoming Secretary of Interior—when, as he recounts, President Roosevelt had had refusals from three or four other progressives, and turned to Mr. Ickes without ever having met him—our curmudgeon proceeded to become a thoroughly able administrator if a much-disliked man. Already, Mr. Ickes has been Secretary of Interior longer than anybody else in American history, and his record really stacks up with the best of his predecessors.

Indeed, when the true analysis of the Roosevelt Administration can be made, it is quite probable we shall all conclude that Mr. Ickes is an upright, sincere, hard-working, capable executive. He may even be the best administrator in the lot. His temper will be forgotten, the memory of his sharp wit dulled, but we shall remember the solid achievements that stand in his name: from Coulee Dam to the PWA Navy, which included the carriers Yorktown and Enterprise, and many another gallant, useful ship.

In a final chapter, "A People's Peace," Mr. Ickes, who was an isolationist in 1920, gives a good, sensible peace program based on the Golden Rule. His closing words are "Organize now for peace." He gets lyrical over his flowers and farm—he holds a patent on a dahlia—and rather grimly for a New Dealer says he and Mrs. Ickes have fixed the farm so it will support them, if worst comes to worst. In short, as an old campaigner, he knows that all things cease. It has been a lot of fun, but Mr. Ickes sees the handwriting on the ballot box, and he is proud to announce that the cows and chickens are all ready for him. E. D. C.

The Wide Horizon

Backyard Patriots

By H. R. Cokeley

State Farm Debt and Tenure Specialist, Farm Security Administration

There is no longer a question that the United States is facing an alarming shortage of many foods in 1943. So those who desire adequate supplies of fresh wholesome vegetables might start helping themselves. Moreover, by doing this, they will be contributing materially toward the downfall of Hitler.

In 1942 the agricultural production in the United States was up 12 per cent and the American armed forces and their allies received 13 per cent of the total farm production. In 1943, fully 25 per cent of the total farm production is to go to the armed forces and the Allies, according to Secretary Wickard of the United States Department of Agriculture. And recent reports from some 3,000 county agricultural agents indicate that the crop acreage actually will be reduced this year.

Although estimates of the county agents varied from a 1 to 30 per cent reduction, depending upon the respective sections of the country from which received, all revealed a strong tendency to cut down on farm operations because of labor shortages.

Mr. Wickard also says that more than one-half of the 1943 pack of canned fruits, vegetables, and juices will be purchased by the Government for the armed forces and lend-lease. This restriction will leave only about 33 pounds of canned goods per person per year. Some of the percentages of canned goods to be reserved on the basis of 1942 production will be as follows: green beans 58, beets 84, carrots 100, spinach 48, tomatoes 49, tomato juice 43, peas 48, sweet corn 42, lima beans 56, asparagus 49, and pumpkin 51.

* * *

To forestall a threatening national food problem, the Nation's farmers probably have done everything humanly possible. But thousands of farm boys and farm laborers have been inducted into the army. And industry has made a staggering drain on men who have been connected with agricultural activities in the past. So the almost overwhelming demands on farmers must be met with greatly depleted manpower units.

Some relief to the farm labor situation is being rendered through the Farm Security and Agricultural Extension programs, involving re-location of hill farmers and others underemployed, but the effects in 1943 will not be sufficient to relieve fully the strain on agricultural enterprises. Therefore, backyard and vacant lot gardens become almost a national necessity.

For a family of five, a garden 40 x 100 feet will do wonders if the soil is suitable, the crops wisely planned, and the proper attention given. In the latitude of Baltimore, gardeners should ordinarily be able to live out of such size home gardens for four months out of the year and at the same time harvest enough excess tomatoes, beans, corn, beets, and other vegetables to fill 200 quart cans. And there should be root crops to be stored for winter use.

Under the rationing regulations a family of five will be able to buy only about the equivalent of 100 quarts of canned goods per year. So a garden supplement becomes almost a necessity. Furthermore, those having vegetables of their own production will be able to select canned goods in the markets in such a way as to add variety.

* * *

There are probably many persons who feel the need of help and advice in contemplated garden projects. Fortunately, provisions are already made to supply these. Government-supported agricultural agencies are located in practically every county seat throughout the United States and they are ready to give free assistance to all, working on production programs and assisting where necessary with canning problems. So there should be no hesitancy in launching a garden project.

Around every town and city in America, there are probably thousands of idle backyards and vacant lots well adapted to the production of vegetables, and now the Nation needs to have these plots utilized. If the average equivalent of 700 additional 40 x 100-foot gardens (this estimate includes enlargements of 1942 plots as well as new gardens) may be produced in every county in the United States in 1943, the hard-pressed farmers will be relieved for the most part of meeting the vegetable needs of 10,000,000 people. In addition, a great burden will be taken off of the strained transportation facilities of the country by such a vast quantity of food being produced where consumed.

Thus, by helping themselves to fresh vegetables from their own home gardens, Americans will also be paying heed to an urgent patriotic call.

North . . South . . East . . West

Line-Fence Strategy

By Frank L. Perrin

When the first settlers of the New England country began to seek protection from predatory animals and sometimes hostile members of aboriginal tribes, they discovered that a fence, or perhaps a stockade, provided the best safeguard. These worthies, our esteemed ancestors and forebears, would not have pleaded guilty to the mild accusation that they were isolationists, or even nationalists. They would have regarded themselves—had the term then been used—as standpatters. And they would not have been in the least embarrassed.

Those of a generation antedating that which did much in implementing the somewhat crude processes of agriculture and its allied industries in the broad valleys west of the Alleghenies and east of the Dakota prairies, carried into the lands which they sought out and pre-empted many of the inhibitions inherited from the earlier New England, York State, and Vermont pioneers. They all built inhibiting border and line fences. It was deemed perfectly logical to insulate the farm and its buildings and growing crops, meantime allowing free range and absolute freedom of action and initiative to whatever was fenced out.

Gradually, in the Middle West, the realization dawned that a simpler method would be to fence the cattle, sheep and young horses in pastures than to protect, by miles of fences, the fields upon which their winter supply of grain and hay was raised.

* * *

What was accomplished was simple, but perhaps highly significant. Even a beginning could not have been possible without regional accord and unanimity. One farmer, had he been permitted to dissent and insist upon his insular rights, could have disrupted the entire project. The unruly herd of an unruly neighbor would have defeated the objective sought, and could easily bring chaos and disaster where accord and order were desired.

Well, the parable, or the simple narrative, is plain enough. Why point a moral to adorn a tale? We of the United States and its allied peoples seem to have progressed, as our fathers and grandfathers did, to the point in our experience where we have discovered that stockades and border and line fences are antiquated and extravagant safeguards. More than this, we have about decided that they are not safeguards at all, because they can be breached and trodden down by the designing and the crafty, almost at will.

The next step in revising or perfecting this strategy of fencing would logically be to prepare to profit by the experience of those whose course we have followed down through the experimental years. If it has been proved that the most practicable and efficient method of protection and communal safety is to absolutely segregate and isolate the predatory and destructive, then let us proceed along this line. The events which now engross our attention, the pursuits we have been forced to adopt, the tremendously costly preventive and disciplinary methods which alone can assure a successful victory in this present war, combine to convince us that the absolute isolation of the vaunted forces of destruction is absolutely necessary.

* * *

Once this course is agreed upon and adopted it must not be regarded as experimental or merely probationary. Day by day, hour by hour, the wanton brutality and insane criminality of those intent on civilization's ultimate destruction are becoming more and more convincingly apparent. Humanities no longer temper the madness of foes who at last seem to have been awakened to the realization that their boasted intellectuality on the one hand, and fiendish cunning on the other, are about to be proved powerless, and in their own hands lethal.

The ground plan and elevations for this house of safety to be provided for those who must be protected first against themselves lest they again offend, are still in the making. There are many thoughtful and sincere men and women in our own and in other countries who shrink at undertaking the responsibility of disciplining or punishing. It is commendable that we desire that all shall enjoy the freedoms we have so long cherished. But we cannot fence the world to protect it from the vicious and the predatory. Is it not wiser, and perhaps as humane, to effectively segregate and isolate the elements of destruction and recurring discord?

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Weekly Magazine Section

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WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS *BOSTON, APRIL 24, 1943*

"As beautiful as woman's blush, as evanescent too." L. E. Landon, in *Apple Blossoms*

Walter L. Greene

You Can't Eat the Atlantic Charter - - - - - - - *Roscoe Drummond* - - - - - - - **Page Two**

You Can't Eat the Atlantic Charter

By Roscoe Drummond

THIS TIME the United Nations are setting about to build the peace from the bottom up, not from the top down.

They are preparing to begin creating the real conditions of a better world in the near future instead of beginning by drafting a tidy blueprint of a perfect world in the distant future. They aim to start erecting the foundation of better living before politically landscaping the shrubbery for Utopia. The time is at hand to make that beginning. It is about to be made.

It will be made at the first full allied conference since the alliance of the United Nations became worldwide and the strength of the United Nations brought ultimate victory into view. This conference will be held in the United States at Hot Springs, Va., within the next few weeks, and it will bring together high representatives of the countries which will be in control of the whole world at the end of this war.

It is appropriately a food conference, because food is the largest common denominator of a better human world. It is equally a peace conference, because the conditions of peace have got to be worth maintaining if the nations are ever going to succeed in maintaining the peace. It is an humanitarian conference because it seeks to promote the economic advancement of all peoples and thereby redeem in part the sixth pledge of the Atlantic Charter to increase freedom from want in every part of the globe. It is a realistic and practical conference because it proposes to reach the long goal by taking the first steps.

These are the reasons why next month's assembly of United Nations' statesmen, coming from round the world, from Chungking and Moscow, London, Lima and Canberra, represents an act of great promise and a token that a constructive peace is in the making. It is not fulfillment, far from it. It is not the end which is now in sight; it is the beginning which is in sight.

It is a significant beginning, becuase it is putting first things first. Food may well be the cement which will weld the United Nations' war alliance into a United Nations' peace association, for this first all-in allied conference is being purposely summoned to promote a present agreement to deal with the greatest common need of the United Nations, food, as an earnest of a future agreement to deal with the greatest common enemy of the United Nations, war.

When the United Nations can agree on first things, they may well be made masters over larger things.

The food conference is designed to deal with these first things and to evolve the widest measure of prompt, working collaboration. Perhaps co-operation will prove to be contagious.

* * *

To understand the full potentialities as well as the great urgency of this conference, it is necessary to realize that much of the world will literally need to be reconstructed after the war and that this inevitable reconstruction offers the nations a challenge such as never before to utilize the advances of modern science to raise the level of well-being of many peoples and to make peace seem all the more worth preserving to those who have done the fighting.

We all know that there will be real difficulty in keeping the United Nations united to build the peace after the threat of conquest has been removed. The nations can't eat the Atlantic Charter and unless its terms are translated into concrete acts which have real meaning to many people, not statistical meaning to a few people, it may well be interpreted so differently by the various governments as to be without substance.

The food conference offers, and is conceived as providing, an opportunity for the United Nations to help each other—and to help themselves—to cope with a practical human problem of equal concern to all. The solution of the food problem—greatly aggravated by the war—is essential to the welfare of all the people of all the United Nations—so vital that, whatever the other differences, they should be disposed to co-operation on a world-wide basis. The conference will test how strong that disposition is, for food is a problem which is understandable by all people and easily within the grasp of practical action.

It is of prime importance that the first postwar statesmanship of the United Nations should succeed because one agreement leads to another. The planners of this conference believe that a world-wide food program, based on human needs, will be both a successful and an important conference. Its purpose is both to shape a better world and to lay the scaffolding of the world organization which will help keep that better world at peace. The two are inseparable and that is why the food conference is an economic conference and a peace conference at the same time.

Inadequate food production, inadequate food distribution, inadequate food consumption are all acute conditions in every country of the world, wealthy or poor. They were acute for millions of people before the war; they are more acute now; they will be still graver after the war. It will be the objective of next month's conference to approach this problem on a world-wide, long-range basis, to devise better means of utilizing and distributing the world's food resources so as to better feed all the component nations.

The United States and Great Britain are by no means immune. They only appear to be to those who do not know the less happy side of the picture. Experts point to malnutrition as an acknowledged major social problem in both Britain and America and point to the fact that in all other countries, except the smaller democracies, the food position is worse than in the English-speaking nations. In China, one authority declares, "half the people never have enough to eat; the poor are always hungry." Malnutrition due to poverty is one of the most critical political problems in India. Food is thus to be seen as one of the most urgent needs common to all the countries and constitutes an ideal beginning for the full-bodied collaboration of the Allies in the postwar world.

* * *

Is there a serious food problem in normal times? One grim and challenging statistic will reveal the answer. In Britain—one of the better nourished countries—among the people who are worst fed, the mortality rate is 30 per 1,000 and among the people who are adequately fed and housed, the rate is 9 per 1,000. The infant mortality rate is more than 100 per 1,000 among the former, about 20 among the latter.

Severe though often neglected in peace, severer in total war, this food problem will be harshest of all when the fighting stops and a shattered world starts to put itself together. The accumulated starvation "nourishment" of Axis-dominated peoples, the years of diverted and diminished farm manpower, the ravages of Russia's and China's heroic scorched-earth policy and the destruction of valuable farm machinery all combine to create a postwar food shortage of grave proportions.

The task will be immense, but it is by no means looked upon as insuperable. Even the vast areas of scorched-earth land is expected to be quickly recupera-

(Continued on page 15)

When the Allies Invade France...

By Egon Kaskeline

LET US IMAGINE that the tide of war has definitively turned in favor of the United Nations. By a combined effort of their land, sea and air forces the Allies have succeeded in breaching Hitler's powerful fortifications along the French coast. The German Army, although still fighting desperately, is retreating toward their second defense-line established in the interior of the occupied territory. American and British tanks are rolling over the plains of Normandy and Allied troops are pouring into Brittany mopping up the last pockets of Nazi resistance.

The population of France, of course, has not been a passive spectator of the Allied onslaught. St. Nazaire, where in 1942 French civilians continued to fight the German soldiers several days after the retreat of a British commando force, has been repeated on a much larger scale. Organized French guerrilla bands have attacked the German rear and have badly hampered Nazi communication lines. This time it has actually been the "Zero Hour" and part of the French soil has been liberated from the invaders.

While Allied armies continue to batter German rear guards, normal life returns to liberated French cities and villages which, however, have been partly destroyed in combat actions. When Allied troops enter French urban and rural centers, they are received by the "maire" accompanied by the municipal council and —in contrast to what happened in North Africa—they will be heartily cheered by the French population.

Yet with the military victory over the Nazis and the occupation of European territory, the task of the Allies is by no means fulfilled. They face new and difficult responsibilities: to organize the material and spiritual welfare of the peoples whom they freed from Nazi oppression. This time, however, the Allies will not be unprepared. The United States Army School of Military Government at Charlottesville (Virginia) has graduated hundreds of experienced military administrators, army officers as well as civilians, for the provisional administration of freed Europe. Most of these men are trained for the administration of Germany after Hitler's collapse but they are likely to take over—at least provisionally—in other European countries as well where legal government and administration have been destroyed by the Nazis and the native "Quislings." With the military administrators, former Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's foreign relief and rehabilitation officials will arrive in the liberated "departments" of France and will organize food distribution among a population who since the German plundering of France have lived on the edge of starvation.

* * *

There are, however, few Allied political and military leaders who believe that military administrators and relief commissaries will play more than an advisory role in the organization of Europe—at least in the territories formerly occupied by the Germans. The Allies will be anxious to have the French administer their own civil affairs and to set up a responsible French administration. Again and again President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill have emphasized the firm determination of the Allies to reestablish the right of the French people to determine the form of the future French regime and to set up a government of their own choice. France will again take her place as full and free member of the international community of peoples.

The task to carry out this determination, however, is likely to be complicated by the fact that the Germans will probably defend every inch of French soil and that, therefore, it will take a long time until the last German soldier is driven out of France. Moreover, millions of Frenchmen will continue to live in German prison and labor camps until Nazi power is completely destroyed. Even in the case of an overwhelmingly successful Allied invasion of France many months will pass until the French people will go to the ballot-boxes and until they will freely elect their new national assembly.

In North Africa where Allied commanders faced a somewhat similar situation, they decided to collaborate with the existing Vichy authorities. Reasons for and against this "case for expediency" have been abundantly stated in this country and shall not be repeated. Today General Honoré Giraud's North African setup has been slowly liberalized and French fascists in responsible positions have been ousted one by one. Giraud has formally returned to republican legality abolishing all Vichy laws.

However, in the light of North African experiences, it is not likely that the same political methods will be applied to metropolitan France. Not only has the North African venture almost brought about a split between the United States and Great Britain but Allied leaders are well aware that the state of thought of the French in France differs widely from that of the French in North Africa. The French in France have felt the harsh rule of the "master race" and they have been badly dealt with by their Lavals and their other "Quislings." The "Pétain-Legend" had died in metropolitan France while it was still well alive in North Africa.

* * *

It has been suggested that the North African political confusion could be avoided in metropolitan France if immediately after the invasion of France return to republican regime and abolition of all Vichy laws would be proclaimed by the occupying authorities. As until the liberation of all France no French legislative national assembly can be constituted, reference to the so-called "Tréveneuc Law" of 1872 might help the Allies to reestablish the republican provincial and municipal assemblies. The "Trévenheuc Law" stated that if the National Assembly was dissolved illegally or was actually unable to assemble, provincial assemblies should come together and assume administration of their departments. Delegates of these assemblies should even form a provisional Parliament.

Revivication of the provincial assemblies (conseils généraux) of the Third Republic would certainly invalidate Vichy authorities in the liberated provinces in favor of republican administrators. Yet French republicans abroad have pointed out that simple reconstitution of the previous provincial councils would "legally" bring into power some of the most doubtful personalities of the French prewar régime. French politicians as Etienne Flandin, Camille Chautemps, Charles Spinasse and even Pierre Laval, who are greatly responsible for the French collapse or are even leading "collaborationists," have actually been presidents of the provincial assemblies in their home districts.

The Anglo-Saxon powers so far have refused to recognize either the Fighting French National Council (de Gaulle) in London or the Giraud administration in North Africa as provisional French government in exile. It is by no means certain that they will change their point of view if the two French generals succeed in overcoming all their dissensions and in forming a unified organization of all Frenchmen fighting against the Axis. On the other hand, the French leaders will certainly co-operate with the Allies in the administration of the liberated parts of metropolitan France. This co-operation would be greatly facilitated if the proposals contained in General Charles de Gaulle's memorandum to General Giraud should be realized.

De Gaulle proposed to form a "consultative council of French resistance" comprising delegates mandated by the underground groups in France, members of the former republican parliament who refused to capitulate, delegates from the

(Continued on page 14)

Philip D. Gendreau and Wide World Photos

THE MARCH OF TRIUMPH

Top: Stability and Dignity Mark the Arc de Triomphe in Paris, and the Same Qualities Might Be Detected in Major General Allen W. Gullion (Center), Provost Marshal General of the U. S. Army. Below: Officers Training in U. S. Army's School of Military Government at the University of Virginia Will Be Skilled in Government and Ready to Administer Occupied Areas Gained in the War

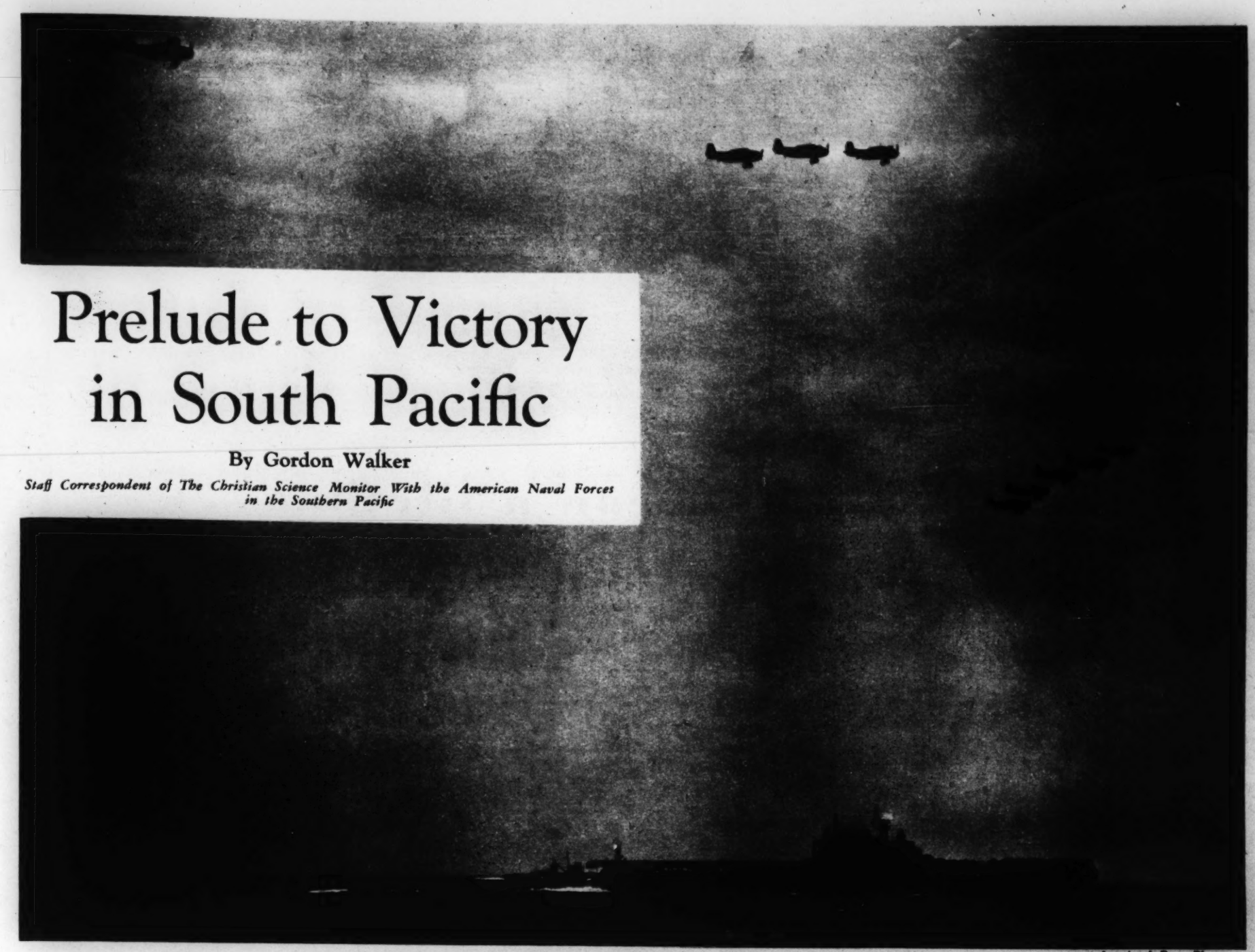
Edward Quigley

Hunter McConnell

L I L I E S

White are the lilies of spring,
Opening wide to the sun;
Swift is the bird on the wing;
Winter is over and done.
White are the lilies of spring.
Innocence stands and calls:
"Evil shatters and falls;
This is the word I bring."

—From "Collected Poems" by Alice Jacqueline Shaw



Associated Press Photo

SOMEWHERE IN THE PACIFIC: American Torpedo Planes, Returning From a Raid on the Japanese Fornes in the Shortland Islands, Fly in Formation as They Prepare to Land on Their Carrier

Prelude to Victory in South Pacific

By Gordon Walker

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the American Naval Forces in the Southern Pacific

THIS IS A WARSHIP without a name. More than 60,000 miles of Pacific waters have churned through its screws. For more than 200 days its turbines have whirled in almost ceaseless service. Its bottom is fouled with weed, its funnels are blackened by stack gas and marked with shrapnel holes. The deck under its dirty-blue, main battery turrets is heavily scarred where thousands of empty powder cases have been ejected during battle.

There are no Rising Sun flags painted on the sides of its bridge, for the ship's company has a particular aversion to counting chickens — even if they are hatched. But in its log is a record which one day will contribute a major part to one of the greatest chapters in American naval history.

It will be a vivid chronicle of night battle with Japanese battleships, of countless tilts with dive-bombers and torpedo plane, of hours spent dodging submarines, and of daring night runs into enemy waters to bombard his shore positions. Even more, it will be a tribute to the courage and heroism of the men who made these successes possible.

Yet because this medium warship has not suffred major material damage and is still hunting the enemy in the Pacific, it can not enjoy the same spotlight that has been turned on those that have "made the trip back."

It is still just another ship of the line. Its identity is hidden by the cloak of military secrecy; its location—"c/o Fleet Post Office, San Francisco."

A part of its story can be told now—not to prove its superiority over ships that fought in the same battles, but to illustrate the common process by which, in a few months, our peacetime navy has been transformed into a powerful fighting machine capable of defeating the enemy.

Like all ships of our navy, this one went to war as a part of a modern sea force which had never fought—a navy which had no Jutlands to try its strength or teach it lessons. Like many another ship of the fleet its guns had never trained on more than towing sleeves and offset targets before they fired the first shells on the planes which bombed them at Pearl Harbor. But it was quick to recover from that one-sided battle, and returned a few months later with a clearer view of the tasks which lay ahead.

When this ship joined early in the fall of 1942 with an advanced striking task force of the fleet, Guadalcanal was still a tenuous foothold. The only hope for saving the outnumbered marines was to put a stop to the nightly excursions by Japanese warship which brought fresh reinforcements down from Bougainville and Rabaul. Air power had so far failed to accomplish the mission, and surface forces, though still few in number, undertook the job.

* * *

This ship took part in the first big test, the memorable first battle to save "the Canal" Oct. 11 off Russell Island. In the column of warships which went in to intercept the "Tokyo Express," which that night consisted of a numerically superior force of cruisers and destroyers, it was first to open fire at 4,000 yards with a salvo which caught an enemy cruiser amidships, breaking it in two and sinking it before its trained guns could open fire. From that initial advantage the battle progressed along a course which is now largely a matter of public record. But the communiqués did not tell many of the smaller details which helped to carry the tide of victory; how, for instance, a "hot" powder case—one which did not explode though it remained ac ated—flared into a brilliant deck fire, dangerously illuminating the ship. And no medal has yet been given to the machinist's mate who ran out under the muzzles of the trained guns to extinguish the blaze, disregarding the dangers of concussion and flash-back. Such men fought that battle; the ships were only their tools.

Heavy warships were milling about in narrow waters in the inky blackness, but men performed with cool, calculated precision—well displayed by the captain, who paused in the press of battle to assure a slightly bewildered young seaman: "Take it easy, son, we'll get you out of this OK."

As the fleets closed, target range and bearing was transmitted to bridge in normal conversation tones over the battle phones. And when the captain gave orders to open fire, men began throwing shells into main battery guns with a precision born only of long practice. For it required a loader who could pick up in his arms and throw into the breech behind him some four tons or more of shells in less than 15 minutes, to maintain the constant stream of steel which ultimately helped sink three and possibly four enemy cruisers and as many destroyers.

On the bridge, the navigator, oblivious of shells bursting around him, stood out in the open quietly "shooting" stars and making careful check of each change in course and speed. His, too, was an important part of the battle.

But in this war zone, success usually means more work. Next morning it was back to port for a fresh load of ammunition, and out again on watchful patrol the morning after.

Although the battle lasted only a scant half hour, many men had stood more than 24 hours of continuous battle watches, had loaded shells from a lighter all night, and were again standing sea watches out of port. There was no such thing as a night's sleep.

At odd moments men would crawl under turrets, in clear spaces on the steel deck, or stretch out on a ready box of small gun ammunition to catch a few minutes' sleep. They did not complain about long hours. They were content as long as they could buy their "gedunks" at the ship's ice-cream fountain, read their dime thrillers and year-old magazines. They didn't seriously mind the limitations of liberty in the wild tropical advance base where they would on occasions get their only taste of land, going ashore for a few hours to swim in some coral lagoon or to hike through copra palms, gathering coconuts to bring back to the ship. For the officers, who sometimes went months without bothering to go ashore, there was some compensation in censoring the crew's mail, working on home-made belt knives, or playing cribbage in the wardroom.

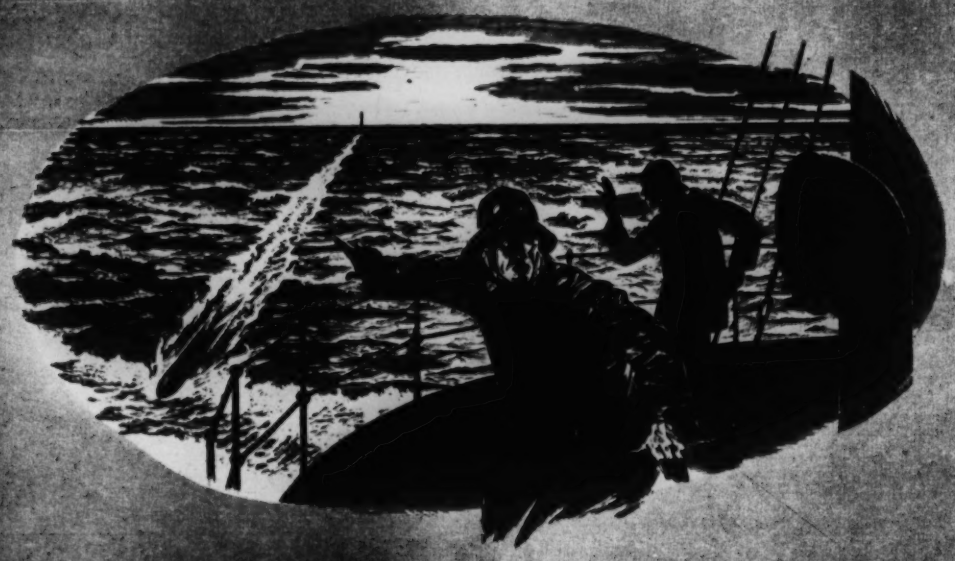
Such a hardy existence of privations probably accounted for their continuing nonchalantly to play cribbage on the night of Nov. 12, after the loudspeaker system had announced that speed had been taken on to intercept a powerful force of enemy surface ships striking toward Guadalcanal. They knew by now what a run to the tight Solomons waters at night meant, but they figured there was plenty of time to get excited after general quarters had sounded.

* * *

Then, too, the week end's work had prepared them. On the day before they had helped convoy transports up through an enemy submarine screen, and the next morning had bombarded Japanese positions west of Henderson Field in co-ordination with a marine land advance. That afternoon they had successfully repelled a heavy air attack by torpedo and dive bombers.

It was not until the battle was well joined that many realized from the occasional illumination by flares and heavy booming that they were fighting battleships which far outreached their own range and power of fire, and that their mission was to intercept and divert the blow aimed at Guadalcanal—at any cost—

(Continued on page 11)



A second may mean a lifetime . . . but to one man 1/300,000,000 of a second means a lifetime

ALLEN B. DuMONT

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Precision—Electronics

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Stitch, Stitch, Stitch...

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

FRESH WINDS OF FREEDOM sweep through our land on the strong wings of the Fair Labor Standards Act. They breeze through the grim poverty of the old solidly entrenched "homework front," where women and little children labored so long and so hopelessly for a pittance, and heads are lifted, gratefully. No State in the Union but feels their freshening impetus.

Into the tradition-steeped South they plunged, where tired mothers and children, often far into the night, spent endless hours threading strings through little tobacco sacks. Through the slums of New York they swept, where agile fingers worked at slipping adjustable shoulder straps through tiny buckles—endlessly—so women could go forth without their petticoats showing; in the low, stuffy rooms of Harlem, where Spanish and Puerto Rican handkerchief workers patiently bent above linen squares, rolling hems and embroidering—endlessly. The winds of this new freedom blew through Hollywood with a roar, and those who labored in the artificial hair industry looked up from the monotony of attaching hair by hair to toupees, and fashioning hairnets loop by loop. It cut its wide swath through the Kentucky mountains, and the Carolina hosiery factories felt its might. But one large category in the homemakers' ranks remains as yet untouched—the embroiderers. However, public hearings have been held, and a decision may be expected soon.

* * *

"This new freedom on the homework front has been won through a succession of orders, issued by the Wage and Hour Division of U. S. Department of Labor," declared Harry Weiss, Director of the Economics Branch of the Wage and Hour and Contracts Division of the U. S. Department of Labor. "But it is also a victory in which women's organizations share, for with trade unions and welfare groups, they carried the fight for years in support of Government efforts to regulate this most vicious form of exploiting the labor of women and children.

"And I would like to state," he added, "that we are not against homework, as such, but our responsibility is to enforce child labor minimum wage provisions and wage hour laws. In fact, we encourage people to establish shops where people can come and do their homework, under proper conditions, and where they can come and go as they wish, but at established wages.

"Severe restrictions have been applied to homework in the manufacture for interstate commerce, of jewelry, handkerchiefs, knitted outerwear, artificial flowers, women's apparel, buttons and buckles, gloves and mittens," he pointed out. "But hereafter such goods will be made in their entirety in factories where accepted standards of employment can be maintained. These regulations could never have been adequately carried out so long as homework was permitted to flourish."

* * *

Before these protective labor laws were enforced, there was no possible way to check on the number of hours put into such home labor, and abuses were rife. A woman working under her own roof would pick up her work and put it down, at odd moments, caring for her household duties and the children as things came along—her eyes never on the clock—often enough there was none—but only on that goal of getting as much done as possible. The injustice of it all was that in many cases unscrupulous employers, who sent out their work through a "distributor," would take advantage of these homeworkers by placing their own legitimate costs of production—such as heat, light, rent, spoiled materials, postage, express and insurance—on these homeworkers, whose ignorance and need made them easy prey. In many instances the workers waited long periods before being paid, and in others they were never paid, the employer vanishing as completely as if he had been torpedoed on some wide ocean.

Wages for this homework during the 1930's fell in some cases as low as one or two dollars a week, and little could be done about it. Now these goods will be made in factories where accepted standards can be maintained and the Fair Labor Standards Act enforced. This provides a floor under wages and a ceiling over hours—the 40-cents-an-hour minimum, and the 40-hour week (the minimum to be reached in 1945 under this act)—through which the adjustment will be made when the war is over. Although the law had required that wage and hour standards be met, the enforcement before seemed quite out of the question.

* * *

Abuses of homework are frequently concerned with "relief." In many instances where the mimimum wage standard was not maintained workers were forced to go on relief, and here the expenses incurred by the worker on behalf of her employer were blandly passed on to the State. This amounted to nothing less than a subsidy of the employer. Cases have come to light, Mr. Weiss revealed, where in collusion with the homeworker the employer often concealed evidence of earnings in order that the worker could continue on relief. The conclusion was evident—such employers survived mainly by virtue of the fact that the public supported their employees. When these men were allowed to continue this type of business, they were a constant competitive threat to honorable manufacturers who paid a living wage and conformed to State and Federal regulations.

Asked if the enforcement of the new wage orders were likely to mean less employment for homeworkers, Mr. Weiss advised that evidence on hand showed that when the work was transferred to the factory it was done by workers from the same families, as a general thing, but under conditions that were far superior in many ways, and for higher wages that were impossible under the old system. He also stressed the fact that there is no evidence to indicate that any significant number of people affected by these orders will be forced to apply for relief, but that, on the contrary, where homeworkers go into the factory, they no longer need public assistance.

"One fact is inconvertible: the labor of children is no longer exploited, and as long as homework existed, in spite of all efforts to abolish such exploitation, children were pressed into service 'to get out the orders.'"

Homework, it seems, is not wholly a city problem, though sweatshops are traditionally associated with the slums. Many firms have been sending unfinished goods to rural communities where conditions, if anything, are often worse than in cities, for there is less opportunity for inspection such as is required under both State laws and the Fair Labor Standards Act.

* * *

The homework pattern shifts in response to different factors. Changes in style affect it, also the introduction of new techniques. The vogue for candlewick bedspreads gave wonderful impetus to homework of this character in the Southern mountains and in Georgia.

Naturally, the largest concentration of homeworkers pull the threads that hold center of the mass production of apparel, and of accessories manufacture. Large numbers of workers also cluster around Philadelphia and are to be discovered in northern New Jersey, but each section of the country makes its own particular contribution to this method of production.

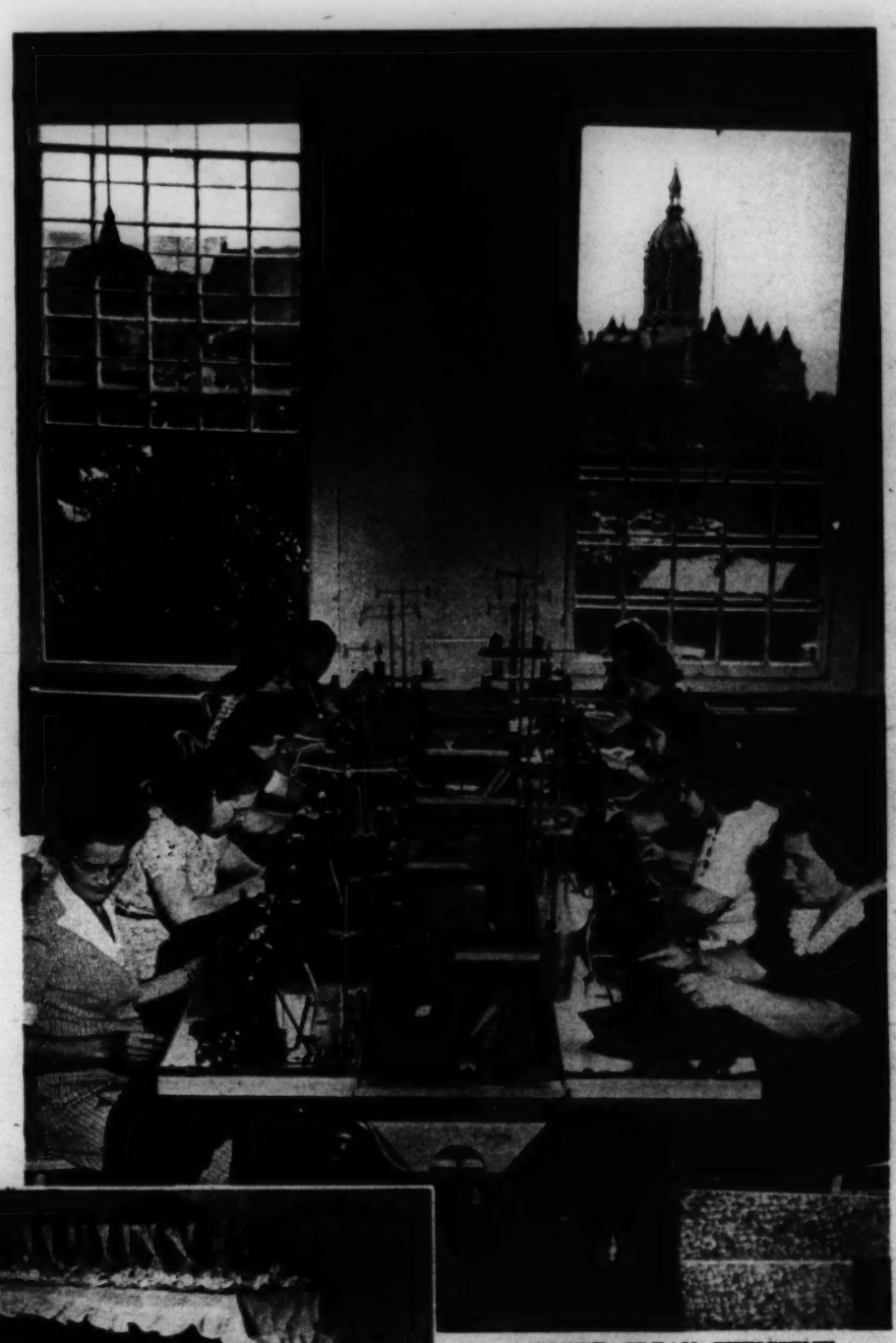
In the mill towns of New England, homemakers pull the threads that hold rows of lace together, and with unerring

(Continued on page 11)

MAKING ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS AT HOME
New Protective Regulations Now Affect This Kind of Employment

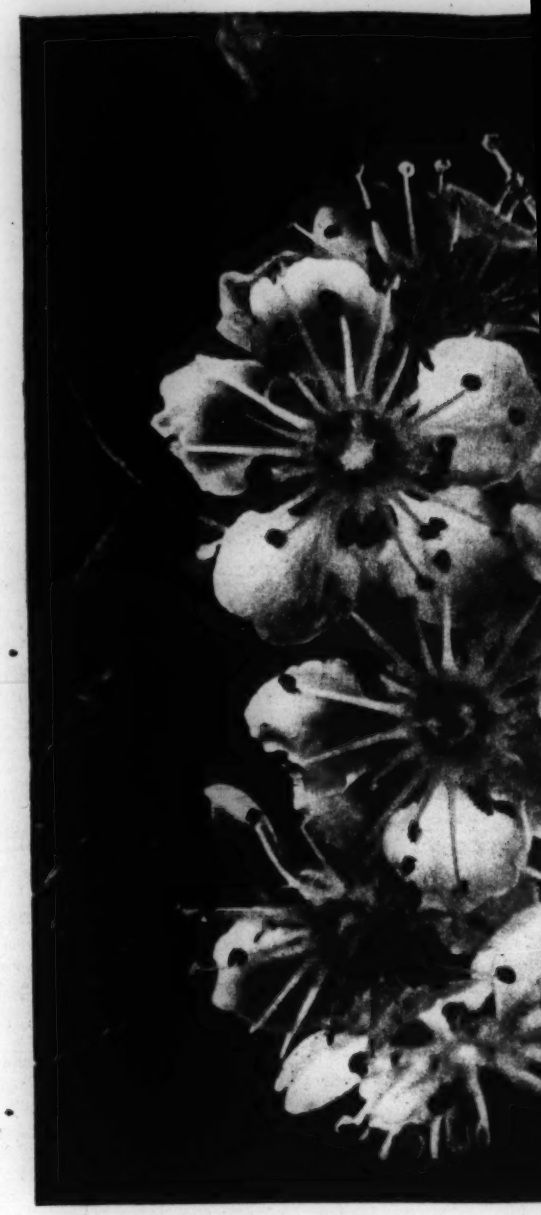
Photos by Int. Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and Lewis W. Hine

THE KITCHEN IS THE SHOP
Industrial Homeworkers Busy Working on Sweaters



LIGHT, CLEAN, EFFICIENT
Example of a Modern Garment Factory

PURPLE TRILLIUM



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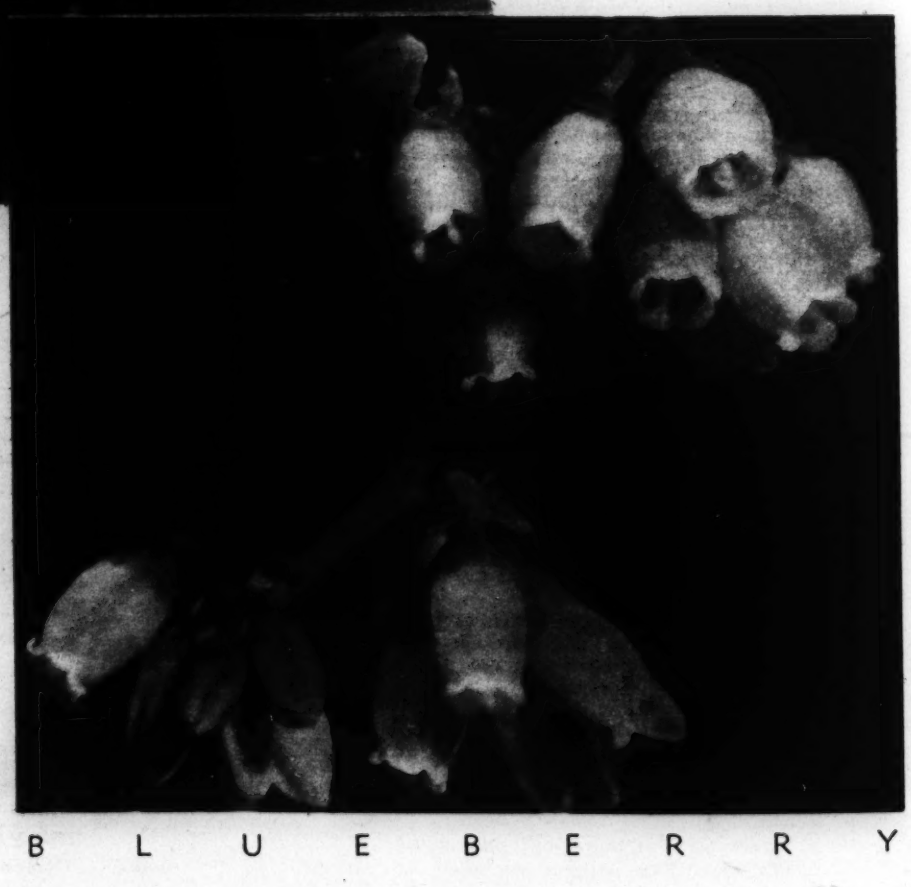
The Early Catches t



COWSLIPS BLUEBERRY

E B E R R Y

rly Flower s the Sun

By Henricks Hodge

P O L Y G A L A

P I N K D O G W O O D

Kodachromes by Henricks Hodge

SOMEONE has said that the New England year possesses only two seasons —eleven months of winter and one month of summer. However that may seem, the rock-strewn countryside of that region does have a spring announced not so much perhaps by an abundant supply of mild, bright days as by the wide variety of flowers which cautiously appear, during April and May, in the shelter and solitude of the moist woodlands. In other sunnier habitats, blossoming continues not only through spring but also through summer.

Hepaticas and arbutus are among the firstcomers but they are conservative plants, not given to show, which often hide their delicate blossoms beneath the leafy blanket of the forest floor. Many a tree is just as early; witness the flame of the tiny flowers of the red maple which, in the swampland, vies in promptness with the popular plush of pussy willows and the miniature clustered bells of the high-bush blueberry. But it is the skunk cabbage which really begins the flowering parade. The shrill calls of the hylas in the meadows are sure announcements that the lowly cabbage has pitched its streaked wigwams in the thawing lowland soil. The lush leaves, from which it takes its name, soon follow and seem to race in their expansion with the symmetrical whorls of the companionable white hellebore. Leaves of such stature are good background pieces for the gold cups of the cowslips which splash the awakening swamps with sulphur; the giant leaves also intermingle with insignificant anemones and ground nuts, goldthreads and starflowers, which by this time are all thrusting their varied white blossoms into the soft spring air. Woodland Jack-in-the-pulpit is now preaching his sermon; his congregation is bound to include crowds of wide-awake trilliums and feathery-flowered false Solomon's seal.

May finds many more trees in full bloom. Showers of shadbush, chokeberry, and cherry race with the giant bracts of the dogwood for a dominant place in the sun. Now the forest floor is wide awake: violets in varying hues cluster together in the damp depressions and columbine hangs its brilliant jewels from the rocky niches; fringed polygala, trailing in long files, lifts its winged orchid blossoms like tiny birds in flight; while among the browning needles beneath the white pine grove moccasin flowers are stepping out in soft, pink slippers.

Dissimilar as they may be in other respects, all these woodland plants (the trees excepted) of spring have at least one thing in common. Examine the underground parts of any one of them and you will find a universal feature—thick storage roots, underground stems, or bulbs. All are packed with starchy foods. These subterranean lunch baskets are the cause of the quick spring growth which shoots up stems, leaves, and flowers with vigorous rapidity. Botanists call such spring blossoming plants tropophytes—literally "early rising plants." All temperate regions can boast of tropophytes. Indeed, tropophytes from foreign lands—tulips and crocuses, scillas and narcissus—are distinguished and favorite visitors in the garden parade of spring.

Tropophytes believe in the avian motto, "the early bird catches the worm," but they have paraphrased it so that it reads, "the early spring flower catches the sun." Woodland flowering plants of our northeastern states are always dominant in the early spring. There is a reason. Only at this part of the growing season can sunlight filter down through the still-leafless forest and thus only at this time can terrestrial plants be assured of all the light energy required by them to manufacture abundant food for their annual growth.

So when the first bluebird warbles softly overhead and the sun, advancing at the solstice, warms the leaf-strewn forest floor there is a good excuse for the gamut of beauty that so quickly unfolds. Flowers and leaves of tropophytes are quickly produced, so that by the time the leaves of the trees above have appeared and expanded—cutting off the supply of light from the plants below—the tropophytes have already completed their short, quick life-cycle and with food again stored in roots below they can patiently await the soft call of another spring.

Winding Furrows Promote Victory

By Bliss Isely

LIKE A MODERNISTIC JIG-SAW PUZZLE ARE THE CHECKERED TEXAS FIELDS Mitchell Photo

Wilson Hollow, Near Temple, Texas, Where Every Farmer in an Entire District Is Practicing Soil Conservation on Every Acre and Is Reaping Benefits. Insert: Hugh H. Bennett, Former North Carolina Chopper, Now Chief of the United States Soil Conservation Service

ABUNDANT MOISTURE FOR ROOTS DURING DRY SEASONS

On a Texas Panhandle Farm the Rain Is Held Evenly on the Field by Contour-Tilled Furrows and No Soil Is Washed Away

THE AMERICAN FARMERS, after fighting a losing battle against soil erosion for three centuries, are commencing to turn the tide toward victory on about 1,000,000 of our 6,096,799 farmsteads. And it is high time, for this country already has enough land in abandoned farms to cover all of New Jersey, a quarter of New York, and all six of the New England States if it were all brought together into one place. This is a total of 50,000,000 acres. An additional 50,000,000 acres are so reduced that the farmers living upon them exist only by disheartening hard-scrabble. One half of the remainder has been impaired.

Visitors to the rural districts can recognize the farms where victory is on the make, for there the fields are tilled in winding rows that follow the contour lines of the terrain. A hundred different practices are involved in soil conservation, but the most valuable and also the most noticeable is contour tillage. This practice is making headway in 846 districts, of which 106 have been formed within the last year. While the areas of conservation districts are established by the co-operating farmers themselves, the majority follow county boundary lines. Since there are 3,070 counties in the United States, it will be seen that the work of saving our most valuable resource —the land—is gaining headway over almost one fourth of the country.

It must be remembered, however, that the formation of a district is only the beginning. Even after a district is organized, not all of the farmers will join in the movement, and even after a farmer decides to adopt soil-conservation practices, he needs about five years' time to convert his land from the traditional straight-row cultivation to contour tillage.

Since 1935, when Congress created the United States Soil Conservation Service, of which Hugh H. Bennett is chief, 42 states have passed acts enabling farmers to organize conservation districts. Districts are organized by elections and an overwhelming majority—usually two thirds and sometimes three fourths—of the farmers within the proposed district must vote for it before it becomes effective. After it is formed, they elect a board of directors, which make rules subject to the approval of the majority in the district at annual meetings. The United States Soil Conservation Service then sends a district conservator to help the farmers with their problems. His work is educational and advisory. Usually he is a graduate of the agricultural college of the state where he serves. He not only must be satisfactory to the farmers, but also to a state conservation commission.

The Federal Government must pass on his qualifications as to ability and it also pays his salary. The high regard for states' rights and community rights observed by the Soil Conservation Service may be due to the fact that Bennett was born in North Carolina, where men once fought a war for what they called states' rights.

At the time of this writing only six states have failed to enact enabling legislation for the formation of districts. These are New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware and Missouri, and in all six legislation is pending.

While soil conservation district work is new, results are astonishingly good. Now that the people of the United States are facing the most serious food and clothing limitation in their experience, the fact that food and fiber production is even slightly increasing on a million farms is of consequence. Since shoe leather comes from cowhides, wool from sheep, and most of the food we eat from the farms, anything that will make grass grow taller or add a few kernels to the size of an ear of corn is important to everybody who eats meat or wears clothing.

By comparing crop yields on contour-tilled fields with fields listed in straight furrows, we can measure the value of the new methods. Thousands of examples could be cited, but we will mention only a few. There is A. N. Tiffin in the Curry County, New Mexico District, of which Clovis is the county seat. Not content with merely listing his fields on the contour, he terraced and listed his cattle range in the same manner. It took about two years for the grass to recarpet the furrows completely, but his cattle now have 50 per cent more pasture to eat on the same acreage, which means that he is able to produce 50 per cent more beef and shoe leather for both the home front and our lend-lease allies. Another farmer near Clovis, Oklahoma Foster, listed his wheat field and increased his yield by 30 per cent. Furthermore, it was better wheat.

In the Logan County, Kansas District, not far from Russell Springs, Thomas Williams is growing a third more kaffir-corn for livestock feed by contour tillage. Dairy farmers of Wisconsin and Illinois report that the new practice has increased their grain and grass yields so that they can provide us with more milk, ice cream, butter and cheese.

The prize report is from Wilson Hollow, near Temple, Texas, where the owners of 174 farms comprising 34,000 acres and including every rod in a single creek valley, banded together in 1935 to form a soil conservation district on their own account prior to the passage of an enabling act by the Texas Legislature. Today, a visitor can stand on a hill overlooking the valley and will see fields of cotton in winding strips alternating with strips of corn and grass and other vegetation, all laid out on contour lines by a surveyor's level.

This has increased corn yield by four and a half bushels to the acre, or about 14 per cent, and cotton yield by 70 pounds of lint to the acre, or about 25 per cent. Pastures are growihg approximately 20 per cent more grass. Wells that had gone dry are providing water for man and livestock once more, and the springs that had been clogged shut with mud are bubbling up to feed the creek with clear water that runs constant the year around, instead of running muddy after rains and dwindling to a trickle in dry seasons.

And how does the mere winding of furrows work such a conjuring trick?

When furrows are listed straight, they must follow the directions wherever they lead, whether up or down hill. Each downhill furrow forms a channel along which water may speed from a field. The straighter the channel, the faster the water dashes along it. It is a law of physics that if the speed of water is doubled, it can carry four times as much mud in solution. This means therefore that speeding water dashing down a straight furrow tends to carry off the top soil in the form of dissolved mud. It takes at least 400 years, so soil scientists tell us, to build one inch of topsoil by the natural process of growing leguminous crops. It takes only a few years to carry away an inch of top soil through erosion. The water slides it off in such thin sheets that even the farmer cannot see its disappearance. Since the average top soil on the uplands of America is only from five to seven inches deep, it can be seen that the loss of one inch in ten years, while not noticeable to the eye, can destroy the best upland farm in only 70 years.

Nature protected the fertility of its land with grass and forest growth, while the plow destroys this cover. In Europe, where farmers grow small grains that are seeded broadcast instead of planted in rows and where much of the land is in pasture, the loss has not been so severe as in America. In China, where rice is grown in terraced fields, the same land has been

(Continued on page 11)

. . Prelude

(Continued from Page 5)

until reinforcements could arrive from the south.

The ship was thrown out of formation early in the battle when a companion ship nearly rammed it, swinging in a wide arc with damaged steering gear. The damaged ship passed a bare five feet from the stern. Attempting to regain its position in the black night and confusion of rushing ships, darting destroyers, and the constant menace of submarines was no small task. At one point the ship was illuminated in the full glare of a Japanese searchlight. On the light platform they say a seaman bowed low in the dangerous glare, mumbling that he had never been in the limelight before.

Often it was difficult to identify a target as ships milled around at top speed. But somehow, by maintaining a cool head, the captain was able to guide the remaining ships out of the action at the proper moment, after the killing of Admirals Scott and Callahan had left him senior officer in charge.

The way out was tortuous and long, beset by submarine traps and the constant menace of enemy planes. During the early morning hours the retiring force, which had left a badly battered enemy fleet for the airplanes to finish off, ran into a torpedo attack. One "tin fish" missed the ship—the intended target—and passed on to strike another in the formation. In an instant a gigantic column of smoke shot skyward and a section of massive gun turret hurtled through the air over the superstructure of this ship, some 800 yards on the starboard quarter. When the smoke lifted a few seconds later, no trace was seen of the ship.

A harrowing spectacle of this magnitude might be expected to impair morale, coming as it did during the usual "morning after" reaction, when men sat about comparing notes on the action in slightly awed tones. It did affect one or two. But aside from the usual friendly "crabbing" found aboard any warship, there are no traces of seriously undermined morale at this minute, as we continue searching the Pacific waters for the enemy. In fact, the only departure from normalcy is the apparent eagerness for another chance to whittle down the enemy's strength.

Since those two major battles, the ship took part in a highly dangerous sortie up into the New Georgia group, steamed into a dead-end gulf under a full moon and continuous surveillance by enemy aircraft, and bombarded an airfield for ten minutes. Such an escapade is now looked upon as merely a routine interim chore.

Today the sunburned seamen and officers have a look of experience about them. Fighting together has knit them into a strong team, completely aware of their own strength and ability as well as their weaknesses. There is a greater degree of comradely cooperation between officers and men than ever existed in peacetime, due largely to mutual observation while under fire.

Tactical schools are still held in the wardroom, but the problems are now based upon very real and memorable experience. All-important damage control has been improved, and men know now why they must close that watertight door behind them. A thousand kinks have been ironed out of gunnery and fire control that might never have been found without battle experience. Like the Marines on Guadalcanal, they went into battle green, and learned most of the lessons thoroughly and in time. Today ours is a fighting navy. It has taken off its whites and donned dungarees.

Katherine Joseph Photo

ORGANIZATION FOR EFFICIENCY

There Is No Lost Motion in the Arrangement of the Work as This Garment Worker Sews Labels on Dresses

. . Stitch, Stitch, Stitch . . .

(Continued from Page 7)

skill they snip out the scalloped edges. Others, near the woolen mills, mend defects in bolts of cloth.

Did you ever wonder who tied those tiny bows on the sweatbands of men's hats? Who put the "squawkers" in toy balloons? Who rolled up the tiny paper numbers that are stuck in punch boards? Hand it to the homeworkers. They also add tinsel and ribbons to greeting cards, stuff and sew powder puffs, and add the necessary innards to toy animals. In West Virginia these women make strawberry boxes, and in the lake regions and the Pacific Northwest you find them experts at fashioning fishing flies.

Many of the fields in which homework flourished have been severely restricted by the war. Jewelry has been hard hit. Much of this was made by children. Handkerchiefs, too, because of lack of linen, have suffered. Knitted outerwear, buttons and buckles, gloves and mittens, have also been affected. The knitters, for the most part, lived in the slums of Philadelphia, although much of this work was sent into rural areas, particularly in Maine, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. These workers made the hand-knitted sweaters and suits sold in the fine shops and at resorts. They were also responsible for the daintily knitted and crocheted articles for babies—those exquisite little confections of wool and silk that we so often treasure through the years—sacques, booties, caps and bibs.

The one branch of homework which still evades the law, and which is enjoying an unprecedented boom at the moment, is embroidery. Embroiderers working with bullion thread are now stitching away to produce the emblems for commissioned officer's uniforms. You know—those marvelously executed eagles and stars, wreaths and wings. These are engaging the attention and skill of many of our new European refugees. Privates and noncommissioned officers' emblems are machine made, but the glory of rank still impresses the talents of this ancient craft for its finest. The nimble and capable fingers of these workers have also inaugurated an entirely new business—that of salvaging and reclaiming old zippers from second-hand garments. These are cut from the articles, cleaned, polished, and sent forth as good as new to carry on dauntlessly in the face of war restrictions.

A logical development in connection with the evolution of homework is the encouragement of the co-operative ventures which will provide a sales outlet for those whose skills heretofore were exploited. The Government is aiding in this work, through various agencies. For instance, the Office of Indian Affairs, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the Farm Security Administration, all encourage this type of work. Various philanthropic organizations are also involved.

Handicraft workers are in a different category than homeworkers. Their work has an art value for which discriminating people are willing to pay. Homeworkers, as such, have no protection save the law, for their skill has been commercially exploited.

Some 19,000,000 persons have been the beneficiaries of this Fair Labor Standards Act, and the large majority are women. Let the fresh winds of freedom blow!

. . Furrows

(Continued from Page 10)

cultivated for 3,000 years without loss of fertility. The addition of fertilizer and rotation with leguminous crops can repair losses caused by the growing of grain crops, which impair fertility.

* * *

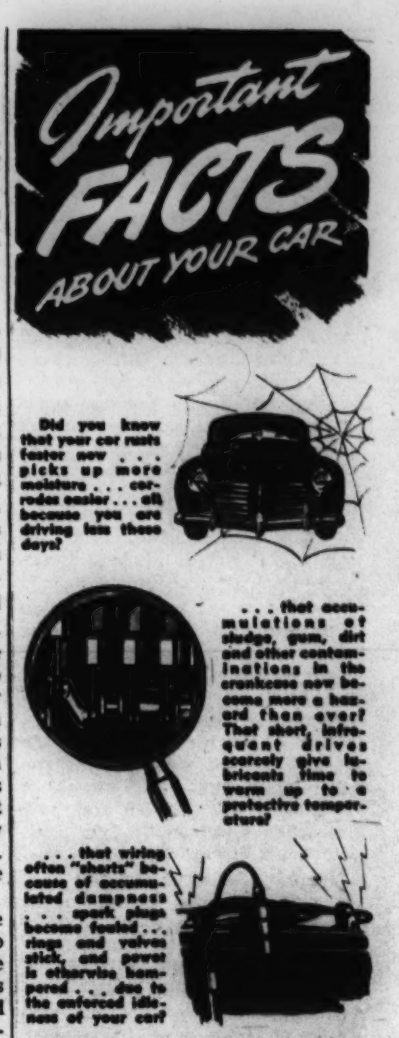
Thomas Jefferson practiced contour tillage on his farm in 1813 with success, but with so much free land in the West, America was not then ready for this plan. By contour tillage, the water is held in the furrow so that it cannot remove the rich top soil. Further, water held on the ground soaks downward so that it can nourish the roots of plants, while the surplus percolates to bedrock and feeds springs or replenishes wells. On the High Plains, furrows are listed on a dead level broadside to the slope of the hill and no water is allowed to escape. Even with eight inches of rain, good crops have been produced on the High Plains by this practice. If crops can be grown, the wind cannot blow dust. That is one reason why the Dust Bowl is dwindling. Farmers there are adopting the new practice rapidly.

In the eastern states, where the soil is not thick enough to absorb all of the rain that falls and where the rain sometimes totals 60 inches a year, the furrows are listed slightly at a slant from the contour. The excess water empties from the ends of the furrows over a grassy meadow prepared in advance.

* * *

Chief spokesman of soil conservation is, of course, Hugh H. Bennett, chief of the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, who was graduated from the University of North Carolina 40 years ago next June and who has been in the soils bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture since. He became chief of the Soil and Moisture Conservation Bureau in 1928. Through co-operation with state colleges, he has assisted in advancing our knowledge of the land and how to treat it so that we can save it, not only for ourselves but for generations yet unborn.

He points out that soil conservation has a by-product. If water can be kept on the farms or if it can be detained in its rush from the land to the streams, the severity of floods can be reduced. Since floods cost us vast sums every year, the small amount of money appropriated by Congress to pay the salaries of district soil conservationists will be amply repaid.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Among the New Books

Showmanship and the Art of Music

The History of Music in Performance, by Frederick Dorian. New York: Norton. $4.

SHOWMANSHIP is coming to be a side of music which scholars inquire into, the amusing and entertaining aspects rather than the improving and culture-imparting ones; and a contribution to the cause is Frederick Dorian's assemblage of essays, shorter and longer—expanded batches of notes in research, they might be called—which he entitles "The History of Music in Performance," and subtitles "The Art of Musical Interpretation from the Renaissance to Our Day."

An implied thesis throughout the book is that the presentation of music of any sort must be, before everything else, interesting to listeners. What the author does, then, is to tell his readers who the persons are that have pleased the world with their exhibitions in tone down the decades and how they have gone about their task of winning attention.

Grim appreciation of music goes out, and gladsome enjoyment of the same comes in. The change is accomplished, too, by a musicologist; making it plain that broad and deep study need not kill all joy in the arts but may, by recalling how people of time gone have been charmed and exhilarated by them, cause people of today to find fascination in them.

The author, being a scholar, must be allowed to use the particular academic jargon he likes and to theorize around certain tested and more or less accepted philosophical notions. Accordingly, we must indulge him in parade of the formula of "subjective" and "objective"; and we must accept the fancy that the "classic" and the "romantic" represent a way of thinking and a way of feeling in fundamental and perpetual conflict.

The job Professor Dorian sets himself is to find out how performers of the past handled a piece as executants and how they treated it as artists. He has, therefore, at once a mechanical problem and an interpretative one to solve. Nothing easy to do, let him talk the language of the lecture-room and write the language of the monograph to heart's delight.

Take such topics as phrasing, dynamics and tempo. How can the history of them be accurately known? Strange, but the author gives at least the illusion of ascertaining the truth about them in the days of Bach, for example, and of Mozart, as though he had it from those masters direct. How decide between Mendelssohnian fidelity to an ancient composer's text and Wagnerian freedom of reading? Of course, there is no deciding; there is only choosing. The merit of Professor Dorian's discussion is that he makes extraordinarily clear just what Mendelssohn's idea came to and what Wagner's in actual performance, and how both those nineteenth-century leaders' ideas affect the conducting of symphony and opera today.

W. P. T.

The Book Window

Documents on American Foreign Relations, edited by S. Shepard Jones and Denys P. Myers (Boston, World Peace Foundation, $3.75), are collected in the third volume of this useful series. The period from July, 1940, to June, 1941, contained a wide range of pronouncements, including that of the "four freedoms," which will be studied increasingly as the pattern of the postwar world emerges.

The Decline of French Democracy, by Mary E. Weyer, with an introduction by André Maurois (Washington, American Council on Public Affairs, $1.50), is an objective study of the beginnings of disintegration of the French Republic. Although it is concerned essentially with the "union sacree" and the military events of 1914-19, it explores the weaknesses in the French body politic which were to be disastrously felt two decades later.

How They Lived, by Birdsall Jackson (Rockville Center, N. Y.; Paumanok Press, $2.50), gathers up tales and ballads of Long Island, N. Y., making a sheaf of record to add to American rural history. The episodes recalled in the volume date from Colonial days down. Mingling with anecdotes of wit and courage are legends of Indian place names and stories of famous men whose character the Island developed.

The People's Business, by Joshua K. Bolles (Harpers, $2), is a popularly written story of the progress of consumer co-operatives in America in the form of a descriptive narrative of a tour around the co-operative centers of Eastern and Middle Western states.

Down to the Sea in Maine, by A. C. Shelton (Dutton, $3.50). A collection of photographs filled with the particular character of places and people. With an introduction by a writer who knows and loves Maine, Robert P. Tristram Coffin.

Fair Is Our Land, edited by Samuel Chamberlain (Hastings House, $5), assembles 375 well-selected etchings and photographs to depict the portrait of America. Donald Moffat's introduction is a model of readability.

Pictures to Grow Up With, by Katherine Gibson (Studio, $3). Reproduced in black-and-white and in color, with informative text, for young people.

The Art of the Middle Ages

Medieval Art, by Charles Rufus Morey. New York: Norton. $6.50.

PROFESSOR MOREY, dean of American medievalists, here sets before us the theme and variations of the art of the Middle Ages. This account represents years of exploration. But Professor Morey is more than an indefatigable fact finder; he digests and systematizes and analyzes facts. Medieval art becomes for him an active, living process, conditioned by history and circumstance, altered by time and temperament, subject to the ebb and flow of the tide of human affairs.

* * *

The text is divided into major phases: Early Christian, Byzantine, Romanesque, and High Gothic. In each epoch the author discerns a characterized mood, subject to modifications of geographic situation and local trend. In Medieval art he finds three components of style, Greco-Roman, Oriental, and Barbaric. The prevailing ornament (Professor Morey defines ornament as the "international currency of art") is Greek, Islamic, and Celtic.

Hellenic art favors axial symmetry; it is self-sufficient. Islamic art is not axial, but rhythmic, capable of wide extension; while the Celtic spiral is more analogous to a living organism and is characterized by Professor Morey as dynamic.

* * *

The Christian artistic viewpoint reveals the new focus of vision that has shifted from the material world of daily human experience. The text develops the theme, demonstrating "the abandonment of the natural for ulterior significance," and the "obvious reshuffling for better rendering of esoteric content." Figures are denaturalized, the rendering of space ignored. There is a marked simplification and flattening of forms; the figures become rigid and frontal and decorative; and symbolical invention replaces representation. The mood of Byzantine art is one of contemplation and detachment. The Byzantine tradition is brought to our own day by the Russian icon and the frescoes of the Greek monasteries of Mt. Athos.

"The barbarian trend was toward abstract design." It was elaborately evolved in Ireland, where "historic masterpieces of ornamental design" were created. The Romanesque varies, "ranging from almost pure barbarian art of Norman portals to the approximation of the antique." Finally, in the Gothic, the author discerns a conflict between the universal and specific, the real and ideal. Their very opposition is productive of "poignant beauty."

* * *

Critics of art will find this dualism not peculiar to Gothic but characteristic of great epochs of unrelated periods and places in the history of art. The portraits of Rembrandt and the Ajanta frescoes of ancient India possess the same features, as do Chinese landscapes and Egyptian murals.

In Gothic architecture Professor Morey finds the full and complete expression of the "transcendental content of Christianity." The nicely balanced dualism of the Gothic soon gave way to realistic pressure and the Renaissance evolved, with the subsequent "strain on authentic realism."

"Medieval Art" is abundantly illustrated with photographs and renderings of significant monuments and objects. The book is written with feeling and understanding. It is compact with information and will make a welcome and useful addition to any good art library.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Famous Names, Famous Plays

Annals of the New York Stage, Volume 13: 1885-8, by George C. D. Odell. New York: Columbia University Press. $8.75.

RECENTLY, "Richard III" was revived in New York, the only production of a Shakespeare play in the 1942-43 season. In the three seasons covered by Professor Odell's latest volume, there were 11 productions of "Richard III" by as many actors, including Edwin Booth, Tom Keene, Frederick B. Warde, D. H. Harkins, and Lawrence Barrett.

Some of these played more than one engagement in the play in that period, including Possart, a Bavarian actor of uncommon ability, as will be remembered by numerous older playgoers of today who saw him in "Friend Fritz," 40 years ago. There were nine different productions of "Hamlet" during the three seasons, several being repeated; and other Shakespeare productions included "As You Like It," 6; "Merry Wives of Windsor," 2; "Othello," 8; "Romeo and Juliet," 10; "Julius Caesar," 3; "Macbeth," 8; "The Merchant of Venice," 12; "Twelfth Night," 5. These are but examples.

* * *

Professor Odell pursues with tireless enthusiasm his task of recording the history of the New York stage, for he is writing in this volume of plays and players he knew at first hand. His happy memories of the Daly revival of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," which ran for 79 performances, would stir the fancy of any lover of the theater. What a cast, with John Drew, Ada Rehan, and Otis Skinner in the leads!

Those who know something of the stage history of this period are due for hours of pleasure, just in turning over the 115 pages of the index and the 45 pages of photographs. Here they will recall Forbes-Robertson, Henry Irving, Ellen Terry, Mary Anderson, Modjeska, MacIntyre & Heath, Richard Mansfield, E. H. Sothern, Fanny Davenport, and Sarah Bernhardt. We are reminded of the great popularity of "The Lady of Lyons," among other romantic plays of those days, with its 14 different productions, and "Ingomar," a popular drama in which the great Salvini (best of all the Othellos) played the lead.

* * *

We run across names that are known to playgoers of today, including Harry Davenport, whose latest part was the ripe and hearty sea captain, with Deanna Durbin in "The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," and Minnie Dupree, who plays a pleasant part in "Dark Eyes," now being presented on the New York stage. In the period covered there were three productions of "Die Fledermaus," which is now having a run in New York under the name of "Rosalinda." It is pleasant to know that 42 Smiths appeared on Broadway in those three years, and that "Jane Eyre," which Hollywood is now turning into a film, had six different productions of the stage version.

E. C. S.

Report on Dieppe

Dress Rehearsal, by Quentin Reynolds. New York: Random House. $2.

QUENTIN REYNOLDS prefaces "Dress Rehearsal" with a foreword offering a self-criticism. But Mr. Reynolds' "review" does not seem particularly relevant. Aside from the author's apologies, the book makes no pretenses which invite that sort of criticism. It is a colorful, first-hand account of the author's experience in the raid on Dieppe, with a detailed explanation-in-small-talk of the friendly intrigues which led to his assignment to that significant venture.

This book, as he acknowledges, gives generous room to the author's personal reactions, which are interesting enough as representative of a normal, hearty, not-too-sensitive, but not unsympathetic onlooker at a scene of terrific drama, bravery, and suffering.

Toward the end of the book Mr. Reynolds gets down to serious business, assaying the significance of the raid, why it was important, and what its future effects on military operations may be. He is careful to make clear that his views do not necessarily have the approval of Lord Mountbatten's office, where, of course, the raid was conceived.

The book is full of easy, exciting reading, intended for these days, rather than for posterity. It neither needs nor deserves extended apologies.

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'War and Peace' and Another Book About Russia—A London Letter

War and Peace, by Leo Tolstoy. Oxford University Press. 10s. 6d.
Palmyra of the North, by Christopher Marsden. London: Faber. 16s.
Regency Roundabout, by Dorothy Margaret Stuart. London: Macmillan. 12s. 6d.

LONDON

THE DRAMATIC CRITIC is better served than the book reviewer. His judgment is continually refreshed with renewed experience of masterpieces. In London in recent weeks he has been called to see performances of "Lear," "Othello," "The Merchant of Venice," and "A Month in the Country." He comes to the consideration of new plays with a mind but lately exercised by contemplation of the best of the old.

The book reviewer has not the same advantage. Reprints bear a smaller relation to fresh publications than revivals do to new plays. Even such classics as are reprinted do not as a rule get reviewed. This is understandable. A new production of "Hamlet" will have a new interpretation given to it by a new actor in the title role. But a reprint of a classic is exactly, so far as the substance of the book goes, what every other reprint has been. The hero is not given new words to speak, as he may, on the stage, have them spoken in new inflections.

* * *

The consequence is that the reviewer has comparatively small opportunities of reminding himself what a masterpiece really is. He may, of course, be advised to read the classics in his spare time. But the answer to this is simple. A reviewer has no spare time.

"War and Peace" is an exception to this state of affairs. Ever since the war started there has been unusual interest in Tolstoy's colossal novel of Russia in the conflict with Napoleon. Some months before Hitler attacked the U. S. S. R., the principal bookseller in Sheffield—a city not in the ordinary way much inclined to the study of foreign literature—told me that the most remarkable feature of his trade was the steady and rising demand for "War and Peace."

When Russia was dragged into the struggle, this interest naturally did not diminish. The British Broadcasting Corporation has made a radio serial out of it. There is some talk of a film being made. Even a stage version is contemplated. And the Oxford University Press has reissued it.

* * *

It is the fashion to praise "War and Peace" highly. Indeed, it is somewhat more than the fashion. The best judges consider it one of the finest novels, if not the very finest novel, ever written. Its scope and scale are awe-inspiring. It is equally good in the sweep of its inspiration and in the detail of its separate scenes. It is probably my own fault that I remain unmoved by it. Yet unmoved I do remain.

It is not so much that I find Tolstoy's interpretation of history childish—his laborious effort to prove that Napoleon counted in the cosmic upshot for no more than a drummer-boy seems as unconvincing as it is irrelevant to the main emotional impact of the book—as that I cannot help finding in the man himself a certain insincerity that spoils his work, at least so far as I am concerned. Tolstoy implies throughout his novels an exceedingly high standard of individual morality. This is an excellent thing. But he also constantly implies that he had himself in his own life attained this standard. It must be common knowledge that he did nothing of the kind. Therefore there seems to be in his work a fundamental insincerity.

"Palmyra of the North," like "War and Peace," is about Russia. It is a book in which barbaric splendors emerge from the mists of the North. Peter the Great erected St. Petersburg upon piles in a swamp at an enormous cost in human lives. He was followed by a line of fierce, self-indulgent monarchs who indulged in orgies of fantastic grandeur, scouring Europe for architects, expending thousands of pounds on a practical joke, giving balls that lasted for a couple of days and nights, and devoting themselves to such simple amusements as spinning Dutch tops. It is an almost incredible story that Mr. Marsden has to tell, one comparatively little known in the West, full of strange facts and impossible people, and absorbingly interesting.

Dorothy Margaret Stuart's "Regency Roundabout" is equally entertaining, though much less bizarre. It is a series of essays on the state of Britain during the years of the Regency. Miss Stuart preserves a sympathetic attitude toward the future George IV, who did at least keep a steadfast heart and a sure confidence during the worst moments of the Napoleonic War.

She throws some interesting sidelights on female education, and includes a remarkable admonition uttered by the Reverend Samuel Ayscough, Assistant Librarian of the British Museum, when conducting a party of visitors round "that Grand Magazine of Curiosities." He was disturbed by a young lady who kept on exclaiming "Trumpery—come along—I see nothing worth looking at." This provoked the venerable gentleman into a speech which had as beneficent and unexpected an effect as any oratory since the world began.

Miss Stuart casts a roving and observant eye on sporting and other parsons, on sea bathing, on fashion, on young persons, doctors, poets, and commercial gentlemen, in a most amusing and delightful book. This is Jane Austen's England to the life.

HAROLD HOBSON

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

How They Paint

Color and Method in Painting, by Ernest W. Watson. New York: Watson-Guptil Publications. $5.

IN THIS BOOK 12 artists describe their methods, with altogether illuminating results for laymen and students. Charles Burchfield explains the kinship between musical rhythms and the moods in which he makes his pictures. Eugene Speicher lays stress upon the importance of craftsmanship. Gladys Rockmore Davis designs her pastels in color and mass rather than in line. Eliot O'Hara uses smooth paper for his water colors because it brings out the brilliance and subtlety of the colors better than rough papers.

Stanley Woodward declares that the painter must renew contact with nature from time to time or his work will grow monotonous. Andrew Wyeth makes long preparation of the mood for a water color that may take him only half an hour to paint. Ogden M. Pleissner frequently studies his paintings reversed in a mirror as a means of keeping his eye for qualities fresh.

Design to Leon Kroll means a fine organization of areas and shapes. Much of Robert Brackman's thought goes into ways of painting light and the haze of light. Paul Sample is able to draw inspiration from any part of the country where he happens to be working. Color relations of the large masses are the chief concern of John F. Carlson. Peppino Mangravite works up each of his compositions by means of a series of drawings.

An example in full color and several monochrome reproductions are presented with each artist's comments.

The World of Poetry

FROM THE BEGINNING of literature in Australia the writers there appear to have been alert to the special type of material at hand. Interest which may have flagged in the first quarter of the twentieth century is reviving, and the poetry magazines at least are doing their utmost to stimulate Australian expression, to "accept the challenge" of the Australian environment, as Meanjin Papers urges.

Meanjin (aboriginal for Brisbane) Papers is, however, by no means isolationist. Its editor, C. B. Christesen, who is also a poet, is eager to establish friendship and co-operation with English-writing poets in other lands. The magazine, which is published every two months, has a mature and fairly traditional approach to poetry. The same may be said of the slender quarterly of Australian and New Zealand verse called "Poetry," edited by Flexmore Hudson.

* * *

In an essay entitled, "The Child Discovers Poetry," Mr. Hudson, after explaining that his thoughts are those of a young man of 26, and true thoughts, humbly adds, however, that "there is not one I shall hesitate to scrap if the years should prove me wrong."

The sincerity of these young writers impresses us, and we sense it even in the "ultra-ultra" writing of some of the University of Adelaide students whose contributions are to be found in the annual "Angry Penguins" publication. Another interesting group is that of the "Jindyworobaks," whose idea is to emphasize in their work the qualities peculiar to their own country.

* * *

The fauna and flora of the southern hemisphere make our reading of Australasian verse an exciting experience. For general English-reading consumption, however, we feel that one or two poets might well thin out the compact local speech, for it can become a form of dialect. This is particularly the case with some of the writing of Ethel Anderson, author of "Squatter's Luck and Other Poems" (Melbourne University Press. 5s.).

She writes of the pioneer settler and the pioneer landscape. Too frequently words enthrall her, for she uses the language of the bush, and it is fresh and enticing. Where she masters them she produces work of vigor and quality. Brief quotation cannot adequately represent her descriptive passages, but some idea perhaps can be gained from the lines:

> Remote your home! Remote, and all but dumb
> Its creeks, its paddocks where the opossums come,
> Or spotted wild-cats climb; voiceless, until
> False sarsaparilla purples all the hill,
> And spring with warm mimosa stirs the sense.
> Then cowboys, balanced on the stock-yard fence
> (Time beating heartily with tapping feet),
> Precariously, with reedy flute, but sweet,
> The moonlit airs at mopoke time assault
> With trickling notes, judged music by default.

The book contains terse narratives of the squatter's battles with flood, "from thick clouds over the black Warrumbungles"; with fire, drought, and plagues of caterpillars, moths and grasshoppers; with skeleton weed and cattle-tick.

As in other English-speaking countries, the audience of the poets appears to be small. The magazine "Poetry," says the editor, receives more good contributions than it can afford to print. In order to get published at all many poets must undertake the cost of publication themselves (and poets as a class are not opulent). The expense of a slim anthology or magazine is usually a joint responsibility.

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Over the Editor's Desk

THE MAN who said we would have to fight the peace as well as the war "gave us furiously to think." He implied that our duty would not by any means be fulfilled when the last shot was fired. There would be a colossal task to perform. But what of the job before the peace, on the heels of the allied advance? There will be vast territories to administer, people to feed, to clothe, to shelter when they are freed from the Nazi invader. France is a case in point. What faces the United Nations there? EGON KASKELINE, whose contributions to the columns of this paper are well known, applies the light of his experience to these problems and shows what preparations are being made to meet them.

Back in 1935, an economic expert at the League of Nations suggested that a better standard of living would help to make peace permanent in Europe. His words fell upon ears too distracted by other things to listen. Now it seems some thought is going to be given to what he had to say. Basic in any plan for an improved living standard is food. A conference on this subject, at which the members of the United Nations will be fully represented, is in the offing. ROSCOE DRUMMOND, chief of the Monitor's Washington Bureau, has made inquiries into the food question, and he shows its place and importance in the whole postwar setup.

There is a new freedom on the homework front. It has been won through the Wage and Hour Division of the U. S. Department of Labor. It has been aided by women's organizations and welfare groups. And it has wiped out many of the sweatshops in the industrial North and the tradition-steeped South. BARBARA E. SCOTT FISHER, one of the writers in the Monitor's New York Bureau, traces the development of protective labor laws which have brought about reforms in this branch of industry.

Once medals were pinned on the breasts of farmers who plowed the straightest furrow. The greatest distinction a man of the soil could win was a reward for unwavering rows in the open field. Now that is changing, particularly in sections of the United States where soil conservation is needed. The crooked furrow is the order of the day. Why this is so is the subject of BLISS ISELY's article in another column.

GORDON WALKER, one of the Monitor's war correspondents, writes from aboard a warship in the South Pacific a story which one day may contribute a major part in one of the most striking chapters in American naval history.

Spring is the season for taking to the woods. It is then the wild flowers begin to appear. Which of them leads the parade? HENRICKS HODGE's story, "The Early Flower Catches the Sun," tells you.

W. W. C.

Correspondence . .

July 21, 1942

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

I have just seen in your article "The Negro Niche in American History" your excellent illustration, which includes in the centre the well-known bust in memory of my father, *Ira Aldridge*. I am wondering if any of your many readers have any letters of my father or other matters of interest. If so I should be most grateful for their help as I want to add everything of any importance to the large collection I am making in memory of my father and with a view to a publication in England and America.

May I mention that the word *"Don"* which precedes my father's name in your mention of the bust is a mistake as he never had that title nor as far as I know any connection with Spain.

AMANDA IRA ALDRIDGE
Oxon, England

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How the Leopard Chose a "Prince"

An African Fable

The following story is adapted (with a slight change in detail) from a folktale of the Vai Tribe of Northwest Africa, which inhabits territory, lying partly in Sierra Leone and partly in Liberia. The tale—parable seems a more accurate term—was made known at an evening of African music in the Brookline, Mass., home of the distinguished Negro tenor, Roland Hayes, by his guest of honor of that occasion. She was Princess Fatima Massaquoi, born in the Vai country, a daughter of King Momolu IV.

Leopard's Daughter Watched

Princess Massaquoi first presented the story to the guests in native style. In the liquid tones of the Vai language, she chanted the narrative while tapping a small drum with the palms of her hands. She followed this performance with a simple impromptu translation. In writing the version below, she has sought to preserve the simplicity of the original, and give in English some of the rhythmic qualities of the Vai text.

She emphasizes that such stories as these are not told to while away time. They invariably lead up to a moral precept to inspire good conduct in the listener.

THERE WAS ONCE a leopard who ruled in the jungle, and he wished to choose a clever beast to be like a son to him.

This brought the leopard into the greatest of embarrassment. He was a friend to all and for this reason did not wish to offend anyone.

But a new thought came to the leopard. He made a great feast and invited all who sought the title. They assembled one by one before the leopard and his beautiful daughter. When the feast had reached its climax he took his spear and threw it up high, and said, "He who would be the Prince, that one must take his spear, hurl it into the air and count 'ten' before catching it. He who counts 'ten' before catching it, I will make Prince."

All the animals were glad to hear these words. They all thought there was nothing so easy as that. They each then danced the war dance. When one of them had finished his dance, indicating that he would be fair in the matter, he would take the spear and throw it high and count.

Sir Elephant arose in all his impressiveness and claimed that he would be the first to attempt throwing the spear. The truth was he feared that, the task being so easy, some other might succeed before his turn would come. After dancing the war dance, he threw the spear high and began counting, "One, two, three"—but, before he could say "four," the spear fell down again.

So, of course, he could not be Prince.

The buffalo then arose and came forth saying, "I am of next importance to Sir Elephant. Therefore I will be the next to throw the spear." Upon saying this he took the spear, threw it high and began to count, "One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine," but before he could say "ten" down fell the spear.

So he, too, could not become the Prince.

They all tried one by one, but none succeeded in counting to ten before catching the spear.

King Leopard, however, would have remained without a Prince, because he had promised that only he would become Prince who could count ten before catching the spear. Since none had succeeded, it would have been most unfair for the leopard to give the title to someone who had not tried to count to ten.

Buffalo Took the Spear

But just at this point the little dwarf antelope came forth and said, "Here I am, I am the dwarf antelope, I want a trial." But the other animals broke out in a great laugh, and with disgust and resentment they said, "Now, Leopard, if we great animals of the forest have tried and failed, what do you expect for that little thing to do? It would be a great insult to us all if you let him try after us. It would have been an entirely different matter if he had even tried before us, but not after us."

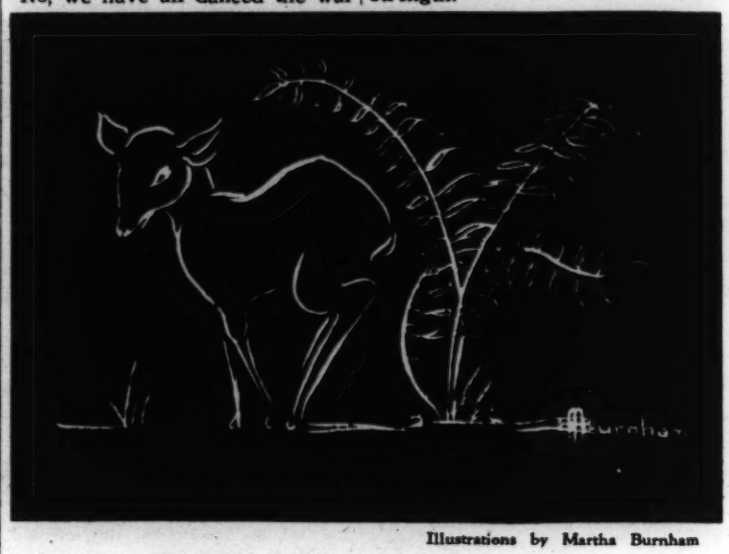
But the leopard replied and said, "No, we have all danced the war dance to indicate that justice will prevail in this matter. How in the world are we to know beforehand who is able to throw the spear and count to ten before catching it, unless we allow everyone to try? Therefore, the dwarf antelope shall have a trial."

The dwarf antelope then took the spear and, after dancing the war dance all around the circle, threw it high and counted, "Five and five are ten."

Mind you, the leopard did not say how you were to count to ten. There are more ways of counting to ten than saying, "One, two, three," etc. So all the animals who had underestimated the ability of the little thing broke out saying, "Hurrah, dwarf antelope, hurrah." So Leopard conferred the title of Prince upon the dwarf antelope.

Sir Elephant Then Arose

Thus we learn that we must not judge a person's abilities by his looks without giving him a chance to show all he can do. Or, as the Vais say, "Sometimes reasoning is better than mere physical strength."



Illustrations by Martha Burnham

The Little Dwarf Antelope Came Forth

. . Allies Invade France . . .

(Continued from Page 3)

French empire, representatives of the economic, trade unionist and university groups in the empire and of French citizens abroad.

This "consultative council of French resistance" would not exclude co-operation on the part of reconstituted provincial assemblies but would help to purge them from former republican leaders who turned traitors. It is of the utmost importance for the political future of France that simultaneously with the military occupation by Allied troops, unrelenting and speedy justice is dealt out to those Frenchmen who collaborated with the Nazis and who persecuted their patriotic countrymen.

Participation of French progressive forces at home and abroad in the setting up of a provisional administration in liberated France as well as definitive elimination of the French traitors would not only smooth the transition from the authoritarian to the democratic state but would, at the same time, symbolize that the Allied governments have well understood actual political developments in Europe going on under the surface of Nazi domination. The peoples of Europe want to get rid of their ruthless oppressors but they are unwilling to return to their prewar political régimes which proved to be unable to deal with the emergency of the Hitler menace. In France, the will for renovation of the political setup is expressed by unanimous declaration of all political groups inside France that the Vichy régime should not be replaced by a revivified Third Republic but that the French should unite their forces and build up a new Fourth Republic.

. . Charter

(Continued from Page 2)

tive and the main problems will be refertilization, construction of necessary machinery by the industrial countries and the recovery of the needed reserves of agricultural manpower. Agricultural authorities agree that a nation's farm plant can be restored quicker than anything else and they anticipate a back-to-the-land movement of greater magnitude after this war than ever before.

The real difficulty will not, after the first year of peace, be the total agricultural production; the major difficulty is to achieve ordered production, a stability of world price which will keep up that price and a sufficient distribution to meet the nutritional standards of a healthy people.

A beginning of a United Nations food plan is already at hand. It is noted that the United States and Canada have adjusted to meet the needs of war. Their food production programs are arranged not merely to feed their own people but to help meet the needs of Britain and to aid in supplying the needs of European countries as they are freed from the Nazi yoke. The aim of next month's conference will be to adjust the food programs of the principal agricultural countries of the world to meet the equally needful nutritional demands of peace.

The farm experts point to the fact that under the stress of war the nations have gone a long way toward a policy of adjusting the production and distribution of food to meet the nutritional needs of the people and that the United States and Britain are definitely preparing to extend this policy to postwar relief in Europe. This will include some assistance to agriculture and may afford an opportunity to direct European agriculture along lines which will benefit the well-being of the people of Europe and at the same time help fit European agriculture into a world food production scheme.

* * *

The food conference will be faced with the fact that the great majority of farms will need to be reconditioned to enable them to produce at a higher level and that a vast quantity of new equipment will be needed. Dairy farms will need better water supplies. Electrification schemes for power and domestic uses will have to be provided. Farmsteads in most countries are in disrepair and obsolete. And, finally, if the land workers are to have a standard of living roughly equal to industrial workers, they will need new homes and more sanitary conveniences.

In the less-developed countries, industries will be needed to enable agriculture to function efficiently. It is suggested that in India and China some of the people must be taken off the land for new industries to provide for the needs of agriculture. This would enable the size of the farming areas to be larger and more efficient. In these countries, too, one of the first things necessary to enable the people to be assured of a regular supply of food is more modern methods of transport, since starvation occurs because—though there be plenty of food—the food cannot always be transferred to the scene of the famine. Thus the improvement in these countries will require new production of industrial goods, not for the farms alone but also for railways, roads and electrification systems.

Can all this be done? Is it too ambitious, too visionary, too difficult of attainment? The answer of one distinguished agricultural economist to these questions is:

"If the United Nations set out to produce the food the people of the world need, there will be a new era of industrial prosperity. At the end of the war we may not literally beat our swords into plowshares, but we shall convert our tanks and guns into tractors, cultivators, milking machines, and all other equipment needed for a world-wide, efficient agriculture.

"Instead of the stagnation of the 1930's, with town workers who could make the implements farmers need deteriorating physically and spiritually in unemployment, and, at the same time, the land which could produce the food the ill-fed families of the unemployed need lying idle, both town and country workers would be fully employed, creating the new wealth that would lift them both out of poverty, with a resulting expansion of world trade."

Sir John Boyd Orr, one of the leading British nutritional experts and director of the Rowett Research Institute, sees the coming United Nations Food Conference as the most significant and constructive project which the Allies can undertake at this time outside the area of winning the war.

* * *

"Faced with a problem which no one can read," he says in a discussion of the rôle of food in postwar reconstruction prepared for the International Labor Office, "the only wise course is to go forward one step at a time, doing first the thing we are sure is right.

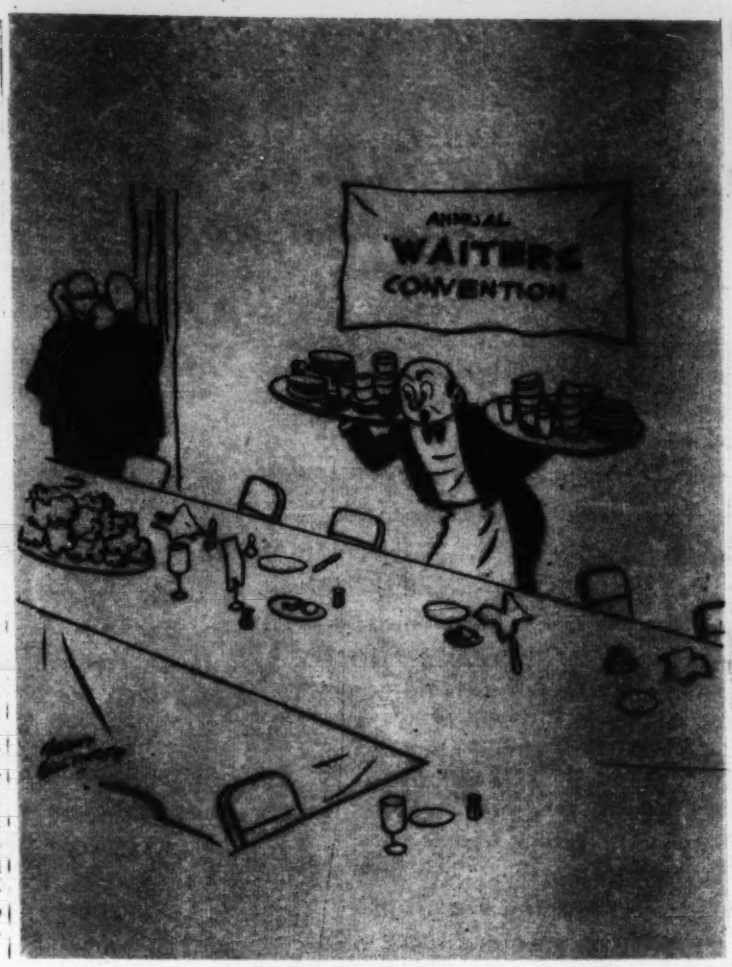
"The first step is obviously to maintain the unity of the nations as a supreme world authority to prevent another war. If there is another war, it will probably be a war to preserve the union.

"The next task of the United Nations is to provide food and shelter—the prime necessities—on a health standard. Housing, and all the other things which the word 'shelter' denotes, varies so much from country to country that it is mainly a national problem. Food, on the other hand, is an international problem which can only be solved by the co-operation of the nations.

"If we put first things first, and begin with this first essential duty, other benefits will follow. A food policy can be the spearhead of a government for agricultural and economic prosperity. It can be used as a self-starter to set the whole system moving, and moving this time in the right direction along a road that will lead to a great expansion of agriculture, industry, and trade which will be stable and permanent, because it will be based on the sure foundation of human welfare."

It is a fact worth noting that the world agricultural program in its broad essentials, which will be laid before the allied conference, is in its broad essentials the same as that which was beginning to evolve under the aegis of the League of Nations in 1935. Between 1935 and the outbreak of the war in 1939, a total of 22 governments had established nutrition committees to consider the food position in their countries, and representatives of these committees had met at Geneva to examine the whole position in its agricultural, economic, and health aspects. Those familiar with the progress which was being made are sure that had it not been for the war, the 22 countries would have developed a definite scheme of co-operation, which would ultimately have embraced other governments.

The United Nations are carrying on where the League of Nations left off.



"WHAT! NO TIP!"

Astronomical Stamps

What is probably the first scientific plotting ever to appear on a postage stamp is shown on the one-peso stamp of Mexico's new astronomical issue. It is the famous Russel diagram, which shows the relation between the candlepower of stars and their surface temperature. Mexico's unique new astronomical series is a limited issue, printed to honor the dedication of the new astrophysical observatory at Tonanzintla, Puebla. Mexican post offices in border towns were swamped with American buyers on the first day the "star stamps" were placed on sale. All of the stamps in the series have accurate illustrations of various heavenly bodies. The five-centavo stamp shows a total eclipse of the sun.

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On the Beam

Six Hours Ahead

British clocks are now six hours ahead of American time.

Let Colonies Develop

We ought to establish trusteeships in new colonies, and let those colonists develop their own land as we did here.—MAYOR LA GUARDIA.

Power of Prayer

No human power is greater than the power of prayer.—RABBI SAMUEL M. SEGAL.

Invasion the Answer

This war will only be won if we land our army on the Continent.—ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM JAMES, Chief of British Naval Information.

Freedom and Security

World peace must be insured. World commerce must be kept moving. World opportunity must be kept open.—ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE ADOLF A. BERLE, JR.

History for Adults

Of course I think people should know more about our own history than they do. This does not only apply to our boys and girls. It would not hurt some of our adults if they had a little more knowledge of the subject.—SENATOR GEORGE D. AIKEN.

A Universal Peace

I don't want to see a peace for Europe or for Asia or Africa or America alone. You must have a world peace if you are to have a real peace.—CLEMENT R. ATTLEE, Deputy Prime Minister in Britain.

Strength in Unity

We must never be caught again by aggressive and ferocious peoples in a world made defenseless through the isolation and weakness of its separate nations, whereas that world of ours might have been, and can hereafter be, made strong and secure by co-operation with other like-minded and peace-loving states.—THOMAS W. LAMONT, chairman of the Red Cross War Fund's National Advisory Committee.

War Not Won Yet

Nothing can be more arrogant than to assume we are on the way to quick victory. The philosophy to assume is that we have a long, tough war ahead of us, and each of us will be called to render the service for which we are qualified, to the best of our ability. This war has not been won yet. We need the best that America can give.—SECRETARY OF THE NAVY FRANK KNOX.

Use Production Wisely

By the end of the war, productive capacity properly used can save the world, and improperly applied could become an economic menace.—U. S. SECRETARY OF COMMERCE JESSE H. JONES.

Magnificent Traditions

We are fighting a terrible war to preserve a system which rests on magnificent traditions, and it will be a shock to most people to know how little knowledge of our national history our high school students have absorbed.—SENATOR HOMER T. BONE.

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"Below, the sea is swept with shadows that swallow up a carrier ship—herself a shadow on the sea—as though she had never been.

"If I should fall from here, my long, steep plunge into the night would go unwitnessed by friend and foe alike.

"And even then, I could not cry for help. For if I break radio silence to call 'Where are you?'—and my ship whispers to *every* listening ear, 'Here I am'—I break faith with a thousand men. And so . . .

"*Up here, I put my trust in my engine!*

"It will not fail me now. For in its steady roar, I hear the faithful beating of the hearts of men and women who put into its making their own heart's blood and the power of their hands. On this guide, this friend, this almost human thing, *this engine* . . . depend my hopes of seeing home again.

"Home . . . where I can work again in the noise and the heat, the beat and the pace of the factory where men and women build engines like these! And where I can create in metal the line, the pattern and design of the even greater engine I've been shaping in my mind!

"That's the America I left. And that's the America I want to find when I come back . . . the one land where a man can live and work and build the future he dreams of . . . where *every* man has the opportunity to go as far and climb as high as he wants! Don't change that, ever! That's the *only* America worth fighting for."

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